FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY............APRIL 18, 1895.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

Only about 2,000 miles of railway were built in the United States last year.

M. Guzman has left 50,000 francs to the city of Paris to pay for musical entertainments for the sick and poor in hospitals and asylums.

Women voted in the municipal elections in Ohio recently. A few women were elected School Trustees, but most of the woman candidates were defeated.

McKinley will capture most of the delegates from the South to the National Republican Convention and may get the nomination, says the Nashville American. The Democrats ask nothing softer than another whirl at McKinley.

The failures as reported by R. G. Dunn for the first four days of April showed liabilities of $1,188,523, of which $445,840 were of manufacturing and $742,683 trading concerns. Failures for the past seven days are 207 for the United States, against 218 last year and 27 in Canada against, 34 for last year.

An Antikatzen Verein exists at Munter, in Westphalia whose members are pledged to kill al. the stray cats they find. The tails are brought as evidence to the society's rooms, and last year 1,222 were brought in. A proposal was made recently to extend the society's operations to dogs, but it was voted down.

In the last National election there were cast 12,073,657 votes out of 15,137,889 eligibles. Out of the ascertained population in 1890 of 62,622,250 the number of church communicants was only 20,613,307. Allowing 3,500,000 as the number of Protestant voting communicants, and 2,000,000 Catholics, the total church vote, as estimated by the Atlanta Constitution, is a fraction over 5,000,000 out of 15,000,000 voters.

The Lexow Committee Expense bill, introduced in the N. Y. Senate, provides for the appropriation of $67,434, divided as follows: To Charles Stewart Smith, treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce, $17,500 for advances made; to John W. Goff, $11,250; to William A. Sutherland, $7,500, as counsel fees; to William Travers Jerome, $5,625; to Frank Moss, $5,650; to Henry Grasse, $2,500, as assistant counsel fees; to Lucius A. Waldo, the Senate stenographer, who acted for the committee, $17,434.

Charles Baxter, executor of the Robert Louis Stevenson estate, arrived in San Francisco last Friday from Samoa en route to England, with the manuscripts of the novelist's last works which he intends to have published. The novel "St. Ives, which was almost completed; one-third of "Weir of Hermiston," the work Stevenson was engaged on the day of his death; a series of monthly letters of "Life in Samoa," sent to Sidney Colville, of the British museum; a small book of fables and letters to children are among the unpublished works. The estate will realize from $110,000 to $150,000.

There are seventy Americans who jointly have $2,700,000,000 or $38,500,000 each. One is worth $150,000,000. The N. Y. World says "the brain reels before such figures. They express measures of wealth which the ordinary mortal is powerless to grasp. Besides these 70 colossal fortunes, there are 50 other persons in the Northern States alone valued at over $10,000,000 each, 30 of them being valued in all at $450,000,000. There were some time ago published lists of 63 millionaires in Pennsylvania, possessing in the aggregate $300,000,000, and of sixty persons in three villages near New York whose wealth aggregated $500,000,000. In Boston 50 families pay taxes on annual incomes of about $1,000,000 each.

President Samuel Spencer, of the Southern Railway, who has returned to New York from an extended tour of the South, says: Conditions in the South are improving, although the earnings of Southern railways are a little less this Spring than last year—a consequence largely if not entirely due to the fact that Spring business is that represented by the use of money which comes from crops and the low price of cotton, and the destruction of fruit and vegetable crops by cold had diminished the relative amount of this money. The fertilizing business is also much smaller—not more than 60 or 65 per cent. of a normal year. The South is turning its attention more and more to manufacturing and to agricultural products other than cotton. The result is more independence and less debt for the Southern farmer, and a larger investment of capital at home, as well as a greater influx of foreign capital.

A highly interesting study of what a hundred years of war have cost France in human life has just been made public by Dr. Lagneau, Member of the Academy of Medicine of Paris, and is found in the Lancet. When the revolution broke out France's effective army was only 120,000 men. For the wars waged during ten years in Belgium, on the Sambre, the Meuse, the Rhine, the Alps, the Pyrenees, in the Vendee, and in Egypt, there were called out 2,800,000. At the census made in the ninth year of the republic, there remained of these only 677,598. In killed and in dead by disease the wars of the first republic cost France 2,122,402 men. From 1801 to Waterloo 3,157,398 men scarcely sufficed to fill the blanks which, in an incessant war against combined Europe, France incurred at Austerlitz, Jena, Auerstadt, Friedland, Saragossa, Eckman, Essling, Wagram, Taragona, Smolensk, Moscow, Lutzen, Bautzen, Dresden, Leipzing, and Waterloo. Under the restoration, Louis Philippe, and the second republic, in spite of the war in Spain (1830), the conquest of Algiers (1830), and the taking of Antwerp, France passed through a period of comparative calm. The army numbered about 213,748, and the mortality averaged 22 per 1,000. In 1853-5 commenced the epoch of the great wars—the Crimea, Italy (1859-60), China (1860-1), Mexico (1852-6), and the disaster of 1870. In the Crimea, out of 300,268 men 95,615 succumbed; in Italy, out of 500,000 there died 18,673; in China, 950, and in Cochin China 48 per 1,000. The second empire cost France about 1,600,000 soldiers. According to Dr. Lagneau's demographic tables, the century from 1795 to 1895 witnessed the death in battle or by disease of 6,000,000 French soldiers.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

Two men have been arrested, charged with robbing and burning a store in Johnston county; the same men are charged with recently stealing from and burning a tobacco barn in Wake county. ——William Court Gully was elected Speaker of the British House of Commons. ——The Standard Oil company has again advanced the price of crude oil. ——Cremation services are officially decided by Masonic authority not to be Christian burial. ——Senor Xemenez, the Spanish traveler in Armenia, denies the rumors of atrocities by Turkish troops in Armenia. ——The Navy Department calls for bids for thirty sets of rough bored and turned steel forgings for guns for our new warships. ——The overseers of Harvard college decide that foot ball may remain only on condition that existing evils are remedied. ——Fred Miller, who started from New York February 5th to walk to Jacksonville, Fla., and back in seven months on a wager of $5,000, reached Jacksonville last week; he is accompanied by his dog Guess; both are in fine condition. ——Professor Smith, of Randolph-Macon college, has resigned because he does not believe in the divinity of Christ and the inspiration of all the Scriptures. ——In the Tennessee Senate the Stoval resolution, requesting Congress to enact a law for the free coinage of silver, at a ratio of 16 to 1, was adopted by a vote of 14 to 10, 9 not voting. The resolution was much discussed. ——The captain of the Steamship Merrimac which arrived at Havre from New Orleans, reports that on the 4th he put his chief officer and ten men aboard the British ship Arno, which had been abandoned at sea. They will take the vessel to Liverpool he says. The Arno's crew were taken off in a storm by the German ship Nomannia.——A special to the St. Louis Chronicle, from Cripple Creek, Col., says that the overland Wells Fargo treasure wagon, from Grassy Station, the terminus of the Midland road, was held up by two masked men and robbed. The robbers took all the valuables, together with the treasure box, bills of lading and waybills. They then shot and beat the guard to the extent that he was unconscious and will die. The treasure box is said to have contained $15,000. The robbers made off on two of the treasure wagon horses. ——The bodies of Miss Skill and Mr. Munson, who were drowned while boating recently, were found floating in the Indian river near Titusville, Fla. ——Grant Griffin, colored, was hanged at Gainesville, Fla., for the murder of Wm. Tibbs, also colored. Griffin's neck was broken by the fall and he died without a struggle. ——Ordnance Sergeant Seymour, at Key West, Fla., was terribly injured by an explosion. He was engaged in assorting condemned munitions of war, when a dynamite fuse exploded. ——Official advices from the Colombian Government received in Washington announce the complete subjection of the rebellion, and the restoration of a normal condition of peace in all the departments of the Confederation. ——Mr. Wallace Graham, publisher of the weekly paper, Saturday Night, at Norfolk, Va., committed suicide by taking poison. He was a native of Canada, and had been in Norfolk about sixty days. He leaves a wife in Chicago. He was financially well off. ——Governor Morton has sent a message to the Legislature of New York, recommending an appropriation for an exhibit at the Atlanta exposition. ——On the streets of Covington, Ky., State Senator Goebel and Bank Cashier Sanford had an impromptu duel, in which the latter was killed. ——Receipts from sales of postage stamps for last quarter of 1894 amounted to $19,405,571, the largest ever had; other Postoffice Department receipts for that time were $1,165,207 more than for same quarter of 1893. ——The Standard Oil Company is paying $1.50 for crude oil; on the Oil City Exchange last week it sold as high as $1.80. ——A steamer arrived at Norfolk reports seeing a burning vessel, twenty miles south of Currituck light. ——The Hawaiians are afraid the Japanese will take some extreme stand against their country as soon as they get China off their hands. ——Camp Ward, Confederate Veterans, of Pensacola, Fla., adopted resolutions opposing the resolution of the Legislature petitioning Congress to erect at Appomattox a joint monument to Gens. Lee and Grant. ——The cotton mills at Central Falls advance wages 5 to 10 per cent. ——The steamer Coptic arrived at San Francisco from Yokahoma with smallpox aboard. She was placed in quarantine. The victims are two firemen. ——The funeral of Evander Morse, a grand-nephew of the telegraph inventor, for whom his relatives have been searching for forty years, was held Friday from his late residence in Chicago. ——A negro who assaulted a lady near Corsicana, Tex., was killed while trying to escape. ——The inter-State commerce commission has announced its decision in the matter of the complaint of Charleston, S. C., truckers on excessive charges on vegetables to the Eastern markets; it makes several changes and reduces the rates now charged. ——President Cleveland has filled out his income tax blank including his salary as President; there is a question as to its liability to tax under the Constitution.——The Cuban insurgents captured Jiguana, a city of 10,000 inhabitants, and held it against three attacks of the Spaniards; an American named Aguirre is in prison in Havana; two British sailors of the schooner which landed insurgents in Cuba, now in prison in Havana, say their captain was killed by a Spanish officer and not by insurgents. ——Terms of peace between China and Japan are about completed; the latter recedes from some of her demands. ——Good Friday was very generally observed in New York; all State and city departments not required by law to keep open were closed, as were all the exchanges. ——The remains of Jefferson Davis, Jr., were reinterred in Hollywood cemetery, Richmond. ——Burglars robbed the postoffice safe at Montpelier, Ind. ——In the oil regions there were 1,401 wells drilling on April 1st, against 232 the same time last year. ——The Democrats of Raleigh nominated W. M. Russ for Mayor on the sixty-second ballot. ——Bradstreet's of last week says: The features in trade circles is found in the price movements, more particularly those for cattle, dressed beef and petroleum Drouth, low prices and "hard-times" within two years have resulted in a shorter supply of cattle—prospectively 30 per cent. less than last year. Live cattle are $1.60 higher per 100 pounds than last year; and $1 higher than the lowest point this year. Among the more important Southern cities reporting actual gains in the movement of merchandise are Atlanta, Augusta, Savannah and Galveston, but improvement there is slight.

FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

Leaflet Issued by the Chamber of Commerce for the Information of Intending Investors and Settlers, Cotton Manufacturers, Truckers, Horticulturists, Health Seekers and Others.

The city of Fayetteville—the county seat of Cumberland county, North Carolina, and early after the Revolution one of the alternate seats of the General Assembly of the State, the Federal Constitution having been ratified here in 1789—is situated on the West bank of the Cape Fear river, and at the head of steamboat navigation. It is a port of entry; and a regular line of steamers plies between it and the seaport of Wilmington, the river being navigable all the year. The Cape Fear at this point divides the flat lands of Eastern Carolina from the rolling country of the Middle Section. The banks or bluffs at the boat landing are 70 feet above low water. The corporate limits extend West from the river 1½ miles, and North and South 2 miles. The Western half rests upon a level plateau 15 feet above the Eastern half, which latter is level with the top of the river bluff. Cross Creek, a picturesque stream of clear sandhill water, supplying within the city limity 250 horse power, enters from the North-West, and, flowing East by South, almost cuts the town in half. Blount's Creek, another clear sandhill stream, supplying within the city limits 150 horse power, enters from the South-West, and flowing East by North through the upper plateau, and along the Southern boundary, turns North in the lower plateau and unites with Cross Creek in the North-Eastern quarter of the town, whence they empty into the Cape Fear half a mile off.

CHARMING HAYMOUNT.

Sandhills underlaid with a friable red clay, rise 109 feet above the upper plateau, North, West and South, so that the city lies in a horse-shoe with the heel resting on the river. From these heights, which are just outside the corporate limits, the sandy land, similarly underlaid, rolls away to the Westward until it meets the stiff red clay of Middle Carolina, forty miles distant. Numerous handsome residences crown this fringe of hills to the West, forming the suburb, known as Haymount. Fine views of the lowlands of the Cape Fear and of the intervening town, embowered in shade trees, are had from these heights, while the pure air of the pine forests is a balm to weak lungs and diseased air ducts.

THE STAPLE PRODUCTS.

Turpentine getting and distilling was an important industry for many miles around Fayetteville until the trees were exhausted. Farming, trucking, fruit raising and vine growing have taken its place. Cotton is the staple product now, 20,000 bales being marketed here, and 40,000 bales in addition being within call from the tributary country should there be a further local demand. Three miles from the city limits is the largest vineyard East of the Rocky Mountains.

FAYETTEVILLE FORMERLY THE CHIEF MARKET IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Fayetteville before the war, and especially before the day of railroads, was the market town for all the North-Western section of the State, drawing an immense wagon trade from as far as South-West Virginia, besides the trade nearer by, stretching to Raleigh on the North, Marion, S. C., on the South, and the borders of Duplin on the East. At the breaking out of the war it had $1,150,000 in paid up bank capital in its four banks. It was the seat of a splendid U. S. Arsenal, ranking second only to Springfield and Watervliet, which, during the war, having its capacity augmented by the addition of all the Harper's Ferry machinery, became the sole reliance, in this respect, of the Confederacy. It was also the seat of the State Arsenal; and, up to the revocation of the charter of the United States Bank, it was the seat of the only branch of that Bank in North Carolina. Here, also, was the earliest considerable seat of cotton manufacture in North Carolina. Nine cotton factories in and around the town being in operation when Sherman's army arrived in 1865 and burned them.

ITS PROSTRATION BY THE WAR, AND ITS RENASCENCE.

The results of the war prostrated the town and impoverished the people. At the same time, the innovation of through trains, adopted during the war upon the North-and-South-going railways completed just before its outbreak, intercepted the trade that might have returned to Fayetteville; and its own railroad, completed to the Chatham Coal Fields, forty-four miles away, had no connection with any of them. For these reasons, it suffered more than any other Southern community. It has ever since been struggling to adjust itself to its new conditions, and the process may now be said to be complete. Since 1883, when it reached its worst estate, it has had a slow but steady growth, the Western (Coal Fields) Railway, now the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley, having meanwhile been extended to Mt. Airy, 166 miles, on the North-West, to Wilmington, 83 miles, on the South-East, and to Bennettsville, S. C., 57 miles, on the South. This road intersects the Southern Railway System at Greensboro, 97 miles distant, and the Seaboard Air Line at Sanford, 36 miles. Two years ago, the Atlantic Coast Line completed its "short-cut" through Fayetteville, and its splendid New York and Florida passenger trains and its through freight trains all pass this way. Thus five railways radiate from the city, giving unrivalled facilities of this kind, while the river steamers which ply to the port of Wilmington compel a reduction of freight rates enjoyed by no other inland town in the State and few out of it.

ITS UNIQUE POPULATION.

The former importance of Fayetteville and its shrunken trade since the war have bestowed upon its population an unique character. The people inherit refinement and cultivation and good living, yet they are entirely devoid of the habit of display, and they mingle more freely than in other communities of like size. They welcome deserving strangers, and these soon find their way into congenial circles.

It may be useful to add, for the information of those beyond our borders, that the general character of the people of North Carolina, as it appears to the best judges, is inferable from the fact that North Carolina 6 per cent. bonds fetch 125 in the market to-day.

AN IDEAL SITE FOR A GREAT COTTON MILLING INDUSTRY.

Because of its situation in the cotton belt, with a home market for raw cotton; its mild climate, its healthfulness, and its high but democratic social characteristics; its cheap sites on competing railways and river, and its unequalled freight rates for conveying its productions to the world, Fayetteville is an ideal site for a great cotton milling industry. The six cotton mills built since the war and now running in Fayetteville and the vicinity, are all paying.

ITS OTHER ADVANTAGES.

To the manufacturer of articles that are made from wood, the surrounding forests and the river bottoms supply almost unlimited quantities of both varieties of pine, of several of the best oaks, of hickory, birch, ash, beech, sweet and black gum, dogwood, persimmon, cypress and juniper.

Nor can a better point be found anywhere, and few anything like so good, as a manufacturing and distributing point for soap, paper, bags (cloth and paper,) crates (for truck), barrels, &c., &c.—the present trucking industury in the immediate vicinity being already nearly large enough to consume the whole output of an ordinary establishment making such articles as truckers require for marketing their produce.

Finally, it may be added, churches of all the Christian denominations and good schools (including a high grade military academy) abound; while "The LaFayette," a quaint old hostelry, admirably kept, attracts many of the Florida tourists who break here their journey half-way between New York and Jacksonville.

CLIMATE, WATERWORKS AND HYGIENE.

The climate of Fayetteville and the surrounding sandhills is similar to that of Southern Pines, the well-known health resort, thirty miles away. The drainage of the city is naturally fine, the two creeks described above affording an outlet for a system of sewers, which, while far from complete, is better, it is believed, than that of any other town or city in the State. Waterworks constructed in 1817 supply the purest sandhill water to nearly all parts of the city, while a recently completed system of modern waterworks gives a practically unlimited supply of pure, soft water to all parts. At the same time the latter has supplanted the fire engines as a protection against fire, it head throwing half a dozen 1¼ inch streams above the tallest buildings.

During the year ending December 31st, 1894, the total number of burials was 87. 3 deaths were from accidents and 9 were of infants under two years of age. Excluding these, the remainder, 75, would represent an annual mortality of 15 per 1,000, counting the population within the city limits at 5,000. [The population of the city and contiguous suburbs, it may be stated, by the way, is about 8,000.] The mortality among the negroes is somewhat larger than that of the whites. Malarial diseases are almost unknown.

The cost of extra fine brick made in the city is $5.50 per thousand. The cost of lumber for building purposes average $8.00 per thousand feet.

POWER AND FUEL.

The cost of Chatham coal delivered is $2.20 per ton. But the successful transmission of electrical power from waterfalls, which has been a marked feature of the recent advance in that science, suggests the utilization of the remarkable water powers with which Nature has surrounded Fayetteville. As the New York Herald, of February 24th, 1895, says, "For comparatively short distances, ranging from ten to fifty miles, the question has not only been solved, but the process is now being successfully employed at many points throughout the country." Within such limits, electrically transmitted water power is cheaper than either steam, or water power as usually situated and applied. At distances ranging from 6 to 22 miles there are on Rockfish creek, Lower Little river and the Cape Fear, water powers capable of furnishing a practically unlimited supply of electrical power thus transmitted.

LABOR.

"Labor is abundant and cheap. The following are the wages paid to factory hands, from which the wages of other classes of laborers may be inferred:—

	PER DAY.
Overseers,	$2 00
Second hands,	1 25
Grinders,	1 00
Picker hands,	70
Card strippers,	40
Drawing,	45
Railway,	45
Slubber,	45
Intermediates,	45
Fly frame,	45
Spinners, 10 cts. per side.	
Doffers,	35
Roving boy,	35
Reelers,	45
Spoolers,	45
Warpers,	50
Denn Warpers,	1 25
Oiler and band boy,	65
Engineer and fireman,	1 15
Dyers,	75
Machinist,	1 25
Teamster,	75
Loom fixers,	1 25
Weavers,	80
Cloth room (men),	85
Cloth room (girls),	45
Beamers,	1 25
Drawing (web),	45
Quillers,	25
Watchmen,	75

QUALITY OF RAW COTTON.

The cotton marketed in Fayetteville possesses generally a clean, pearly-colored, fine-fibred and strong staple, full 1 to 1¼ inches in length. It is carefully harvested and ginned, and generally free from dirt and trash. The average grade is strict middling, and it is highly prized at numerous Eastern mills. There is also a considerable quantity of the long staple cotton raised in this neighborhood and marketed here.

COST OF LIVING, RENTS AND TAXES.

The cost of living in Fayetteville is believed to be less than in any place of equal size in the Atlantic States. Four-room cottages rent for $30 per annum, and the price ranges up to $180 per annum, for which latter rent one may get an eight-roomed house—in all cases with yard and garden attached. The tax rate is 2 per cent., 1 for State and County and 1 for City, the Constitution and the City Charter forbidding more. The assessment is low.

Kleptomania.

Baltimore Sun.

To believe a French writer, there are no fewer than 4,000 women caught every year in stealing during their shopping expeditions, a habit ephoniously styled kleptomania. The number of titled ladies seized with this strange malady while examining the fashions of Paris, he tells us, is almost incredifable. Among the most recent culprits were a Russian Princess, a French countess, an English duchess and the daughter of a reigning sovereign. As a rule, these more distinguished offenders are let off on the payment of a round sum for the relief of the poor, and when the shoplifter is known to be rich the sum exacted rises to as much as 10,000 francs. The police authorities consent to this sort of condonation.

One Editor in Heaven.

Breckinridge Telegram.

There is said to be one editor in Heaven. How he got there is not positively known, but it is conjectured that he passed himself for a minister and stepped in unexpectedly. When the dodge was discovered they searched the realms of felicity in all their length and breadth for a lawyer to draw up the necessary papers for his ejectment, but they couldn't find one and, of course, he held the fort.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Letter from China.

Our esteemed townsman, Mr. George Brandt has received the following interesting letter from his friend, the Rev. F. M. Royal, late of the Baptist church in North Carolina, now a missionary in China:

SHANGHAI, CHINA, Feb. 14, 1895.

Mr. George Brandt:

MY DEAR FRIEND:—Your much appreciated letter of Nov. 26th was received a few weeks ago. I was certainly glad to hear from you. Since I wrote you I have gone still further into the interior. I am now living on the banks of the Grand Canal, in a city whose population is about a half million people. One would suppose that the canal is for the benefit of the public, but not so. 'Tis for the benefit of the Emperor alone. In early spring hundreds of boats from the far South loaded with grain for his majesty, come up near to Pekin. There are locks in many places, and they are closed in order to save the water for the grain boats. Boats may come but cannot pass till the grain boats arrive. Some seasons of the year they are open, and many boats are moored here both for the South and for the North. Recently though I have seen boys out skating on the canal. Since I came to this city, in company with one of my companions, Mr. Herring, while out engaged in preaching, I spent a while in a city in which is I suppose the largest and costliest Confucian temple in the Empire. That city Chufu was his home, and nearly everybody there is named Kong or Confucius. The temple is old, and is an imposing structure. I stood by the grave of Confucius, China's sage, and preached. 'Tis wonderful that they have kept the grave marked for these thousands of years, 'tis a plain circular mound. On it are trees, one old trunk which shows age. In talking with the people they say, Confucius said he did not know where people go after death.

Our winter here has been a typical one I suppose, it has been cold and crisp, interpersed with several snows; 'tis not cold one day and hot the next, but when it gets cold it stays so till summer. 'Tis dry and I don't think the climate is surpassed even in the "Sunny South."

Well, the war is still raging, and the Japanese are still victorious. I know that you have heard of the fall of Port Arthur, a rather strong fort; also Tung Chan has fallen, and all missionaries there were taken on board a U. S. ship of war. Wei hai Wei, another strong fort, has been taken, and they are now fighting at Len Kong Tao, and if they take that, which is almost certain, I presume that they will then march to Pekin. The Chinese are so slow that they will never be soldiers.

Thousands of soldiers have gone on to battle, many of them armed with bows and arrows. They have no courage, bravery nor patriotism. They say if Japan should take the government, they would not care for they are ruled now by a Tartar, which is an outside power. They fight for money and not for love of country. 'Tis a throbbing mass of humanity all over this country, how they get enough to subsist on is a mystery to me, but they live some how. Food necessarily is short on account of the number of people.

In this city I get as fine beef to eat as I ever saw anywhere, any it only costs from 2½ to 3½ cents a pound. In some places it is against the law to kill beeves, but whereever I find Mohammedons they are given that privilege. The people are careless, thoughtless and have no aim in life. They have no home life and their homes are dirty and no order about anything. Every man is for himself, and still they cling together, all are full of superstition, ignorance and prejudice. They have wonderful memories, but *little* executive ability. My present teacher of the language calls himself a physician, and it would amuse you to see his book on materia medica, and practice combined. If I can get one I'll send it to you some time.

Men make themselves beasts of burden, I was out on a trip preaching recently, and I rode for two weeks on a wheel barrow and one man in front pulling and another in the rear pushing, two of us rode on the barrow for the whole time.

A man's father or some friend seeks a wife for him and he never sees her till after they are married, and then he lives in his father house, and is under his control so long as he lives. I have seen large villages made up of one family.

With regards the kindest,

I am your friend,

F. M. ROYALL.

Origin of the Name of States.

An Old Record.]

There is much that is interesting in the study of the origin of the names of the States of the Union, as they are derived from a variety of sources. To begin in the geographical corner, we first have Maine, which takes its name from the province of Maine, in France, and was so called in compliment to the queen of Charles I., Henrietta, its owner.

New Hampshire, first called Laconia, from Hampshire, England. Vermont, from the Green Mountains (two French words, verd and mont). Massachusetts, from the indian language, signifying "the country about the great hill." Rhode Island gets its name from the fancied resemblance of the island to that of Rhodes, in the ancient Levant. Connecticut's namo was Mohegan, spelled, originally, Quon eh-ta-cut, signifying "a long river" New York was named as a compliment to the Duke of York; whose brother, Charles II., granted him that territory. New Jersey was named by one of its original proprietors, Sir George Carteret, after the Island of Jersey, in the British Channel, of which he was governor. Pennsylvania, as is generally known, takes its name from William Penn and the Latin word silva, meaning woods. Deleware derives its name from Thomas West, Lord de la War, Governor of Virginia. Maryland received its name from the queen of Charles I., Henrietta Maria. Virginia got its name from Queen Elizabeth, the unmarried, or Virgin Queen. The Carolinas were named in honor of Charles I., and Georgia in honor of George II. Florida gets its name from Pasques de flores, or "Feast of the Flowers." Alabama comes from an Indian word signifying "here we rest." Louisiana was so named in honor of Louis XIV. Mississippi derives its name from that of the great river, which is in the Natchez tongue," The Father of Waters." Arkansas is derived from Kansas, "smoky water," with the French prefix of arc, "a bow." Tennessee is an Indian name, meaning "the river with a big bend." Kentucky, also, is an Indian name, Kaintuck-er, signifying "at the bend of a river." Ohio is the Shawnee name for "the beautiful river." Michigan's name was derived from the lake, the Indian name for a fish weir, or trap, which shape of the lake suggested. Indiana's name came from that of the Indians: Illinois' name is derived from the Indian word illini, "men," and the French affix ois, making it "tribe of men." Wisconsin's name is said to be the Indian one for a wild running channel. Missouri's is also an Indian name for muddy, having reference to the muddiness of the Missouri river. Kansas is the Indian word for "smoky water." The derivation of the names of Nebraska and Nevada are unknown, Iowa signifies in the Indian language "the drowsy ores," and Minnesota "cloudy water. The origin of the name of California is unknown. Oregon according to some, comes from Oregana, the Indian name of the wild majoram, which grows abundantly on the Pacific coast and, according to others, from Oregon, "The River of the West," in allusion to the Columbia river. West Virginia gets it name from having been formed from the Western part of old Virginia.

Another Object Lesson.

Atlanta Constitution.]

We have received the eighth annual report of the Mexican National Railroad Company for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1894, from President W. G. Raoul. The report is very complete, giving a detailed statement of the operations of the company, earnings and expenses, and the showing made will undoubtedly be very satisfactory to the owners of the property.

We desire to briefly notice the gross earnings and the gain of the main line, which is given in Mexican currency based on silver. The total gross earnings in 1893 were $3,977,370.05. The total gross earnings in 1894 were $4,112,068.57, showing an increase of $134,698 52. The gain in net earnings for 1894 was $1,920,138.98; the gain in 1893 was $1,656,531.80; increase of 1894 over 1893, $263,607.18.

It will be remembered that two years ago Mr. Raoul was probably one of the strongest gold men in this state. The Constitution has from time to time noticed what he has to say about his change of sentiment in regard to silver and bimetallism. We are not surprised that he should have altered his opinion on the currency question when he is able to make such a showing with his road. Mr. Raoul is an accomplished railroad man, and much of the improvement in his business is undoubtedly due to his good management; but we have some magnificent railroad men in the United States, with splendid railroads, whose balance sheets show as great a loss if not greater than Mr. Raoul's does gain.

These facts we give to let our people understand that the present financial system, the continued issuance of bonds on our part and the determination of Mr. Cleveland and his followers to force this country to the gold standard alone, are the sole cause of our trouble. It not only affects the railroads here, but the price of every commodity in the land and while the men who own the bonds, by the enhancement of the value of their money, are getting all the benefits of it, the owners of the commodities of the country, the owners of the land, the owners of our manufacturing establishments, are cramped to death by this unnatural policy.

How long will our people submit quietly to such squeezing for the benefit of the foreign bondholder?

THE MONEY STATES OF THE UNION.

And One Great Cause of Their Being Such—Great Profits on Manufactured Articles—Difference Between Cost of Raw Material and Finished Product.

New Berne Journal.

The busy hum of industry that factories in abundance create, the money they bring to a community and put into circulation and the vast difference there is between the value of shipments from a locality where its products are sent off in a crude state or when they are manufactured into articles ready for the markets of the world are matters that are talked of much and yet are not pondered as they should be. Manufacturing increases the value many fold.

The Wilmington Star commenting on these things calls attention to the fact that the New England States and the Middle States are what might be called the money States of this country and goes on to say they have become so mostly because they are the great manufacturing and commercial sections, and have been enabled to continue so through the instrumentality of legislation which has enabled them to make enormous profits on their manufactures, and to control the money market, by controlling the volume of the currency.

There is but little profit, and sometimes none at all in the production of the raw material which goes into manufactured articles in general use. The profits, and the big profits, are made by those who buy their raw materials and put them into finished forms. The crude iron which at the mine may not be worth more than a couple of dollars a ton may be converted into forms that will make it worth $1,000 or more a ton. The steel armor which goes on our war ships costs from $350 to $700 a ton. Of course this goes through numerous and expensive processes before it reaches the finished stage to command this price, but there is not a process it goes through that does not bring more or less profit to the maker. He calculates that, and while his expenses are heavy, so are his profits large in proportion to his expenses.

The grain and cotton the farmer raises go through numerous hands before they reach the consumer, and every one who handles them makes something out of them, some a good deal more than the farmers who raised them.

And thus it is that manufacturing and commercial sections or nations become rich while purely agricultural sections or nations seldom if ever do. When riches are sought, the section or country which produces the raw material should also manufacture it and be its own shipper.

King of Belgium's Bodyguard.

Under the Belgian constitution the king's valet is responsible to parliament for the safety of the royal person. At night, therefore, when the Belgian monarch has retired to his "salle a coucher," the valet turns the key upon him and locks himself in the antechamber, where he himself sleeps, by turning the key also of the outer door.



HEART DISEASE.

Fluttering, No Appetite, Could not Sleep, Wind on Stomach.

"For a long time I had a terrible pain at my heart, which fluttered almost incessantly. I had no appetite and could not sleep. I would be compelled to sit up in bed and belch gas from my stomach until I thought every minute would be my last. There was a feeling of oppression about my heart, and I was afraid to draw a full breath. I could not sweep a room without resting. My husband induced me to try

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

and am happy to say it has cured me. I now have a splendid appetite and sleep well. Its effect was truly marvelous."

MRS. HARRY E. STARR, Pottsville, Pa.

Dr. Miles Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

E. L. CLARK'S

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BACON, FLOUR, SALT,

AND EVERY THING USUALLY KEPT AT A FIRST-CLASS

Family Supply House.

Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes and Clothing.

RESTAURANT ON SECOND FLOOR.

E. L. CLARK,

9-27-94 tf Cor. Hay and Winslow Sts.

NOTICE.

W. M. THOMAS, who is well known to the Grocery trade of this city, would respectfully call the attention of the public to the fact that he has accepted a position with Mr. E. L. Clark, Wholesale and Retail Grocer and dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, &c., where he would be glad to see his old friends and former customers. He guarantees politeness, fair dealing and lowest possible prices. Call and see him before buying elsewhere.

1-10-95 tf

J. A. Lambeth,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Rear Hotel LaFayette

LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES.

Stalls for rent at 10c. per night. Special accommodations for drummers. Buggies for sale cheap Cash system.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,

H. W. Lilly, President,

OFFICE FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

Geo. A. Thomson,

—GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT—

Life, Accident and Fire.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

H. McD. ROBINSON, Notary Public. C. W. BIDGOOD.

ROBINSON & BIDGOOD,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

The undersigned are associated in the practice of law, and all business entrusted to them will receive prompt attention.

H. McD. ROBINSON.

C. W. BIDGOOD.

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D.

DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,

Office N. E. Corner Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

E. L. HUNTER, D. D. S. THOMAS M. HUNTER, D. D. S



DRS. HUNTER,

DENTISTS,

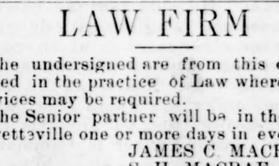
Northeast Corner Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C

April 29, 1880. tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.



After 9 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

LAW FIRM

The undersigned are from this day associated in the practice of Law wherever their services may be required.

The Senior partner will be in the office in Fayetteville one or more days in every week.

JAMES C MACRAE.

S. H. MACRAE.

January 1, 1895.

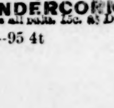
Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.



SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. *Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.* At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," *in letter*, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. *Name Paper.* Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Sold by all Local Druggists. Philada., Pa.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE

Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain, Take in time. 50 cts.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. 15c. at Druggists, or HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

4-4-95 4t

Peter Henderson & Co.'s Garden Seeds.

A FRESH AND FULL ASSORTMENT EMBRACING ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES.

Henderson's seeds are used by truckers and careful, observant private gardeners because of their **EXTRORDINARY RELIABILITY.**

I again remind customers, in the habit of ordering direct that I will supply them at Henderson's prices to consumers, THUS SAVING THEM FREIGHT ON BULK SEEDS.

Buyers of moderate quantities will receive gratuitously their voluminous and handsome **MANUAL**, unequalled in its vegetable and floral display.

Henderson & Co. refuse to put up any papers smaller than the 5 cent or full size, for which their wholesale price is very nearly *four times as much* as the smaller papers, sold by competing seed dealers, are offered at.

True economists in making their small purchases of seeds will consider **FIRST, QUALITY** and next **QUANTITY OF SEED** rather than number of papers.

To meet a possible demand, (thus far hardly appreciable) for papers at lower prices, I have in stock a full assortment of small papers from the *old, reliable firm of* **DAVID LANDRETH & SONS**, which are offered at *one cent a paper.*

H. R. HORNE, Sole Agent

1-24-95 for Peter Henderson & Co.

At King Brothers

YOU WILL FIND

"Buist's" Prize Medal Garden Seeds

Only 1 Cent a Paper.

The many who bought seed of us last season saved **MONEY** and were well pleased with result from seed Those who buy of us this season will save *more money*, and we guarantee every paper to be *New Fresh Seed.*

WE CARRY A LARGE STOCK OF

Drugs, Seeds and Tobbaco,

and are leaders in price and quality of goods. Call at our store or send us your order by mail.

Yours truly,

KING BROTHERS,

Next Door to Post Office, Druggists and Seedmen, Fayetteville, N.

BONDS!

If you have to give any kind of Guarantee bond it will be well for you to call on the undersigned. I have accepted the Agency of the "London Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company," one of the strongest companies of its kind.

I can furnish you a *strong bond*, and any kind of Accident Insurance you may need.

I also represent the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company.

Any one who has a Steam Boiler can have it inspected and have a guarantee against loss either direct or indirect from explosions.

When it comes to Fire Insurance, there are no better Companies than those represented in my agency:

THE ÆTNA.
THE AMERICAN FIRE.
THE WESTERN ASSURANCE CO.
THE HAMBURG BREMEN.
THE CAROLINA.

Representing Fifteen Million Assets.

We occasionally have strong demonstrations of the value of Fire Insurance.

B. R. HUSKE.

INGRAM,

No. 7 Market House, No. 7

BUTCHER OF

Select Mountain Cattle all the Year Around.

Pork and Sausage in Season.

SATISFACTION GIVEN ALL.

Respectfully,

N. INGRAM.

"JUST A FEW WORDS"

That some of the young men have to say who have ridden the

RAMBLER BICYCLE.

Messrs. A. J. Pemberton and Co.,

GENTLEMEN:

Replying to your favor of recent date in regard to the "Rambler Bicyle" will say: The Rambler is as near perfect in every respect as it is possible to make a wheel.

I have owned five (5) different makes of wheels (among the number was a Columbia) and I have ridden many more, but the Rambler is the easiest running and the most comfortable wheel to ride on that I have ever mounted. I am sure I shall never want to trade again.

Wishing you all the success you surely deserve in selling the best wheel on earth, I remain

Yours very truly,

E. M. SHEETZ.

Feb'y 12, 1895.

A. J. Pemberton & Co.,

GENTLEMEN:

Regarding your query as to "How I like the Rambler Bicycle," I need only state my experience. Last June I bought a "Columbia," and after riding it two months, I sold it and purchased a "Rambler."

I can unhesitatingly say that the Rambler is the best I have ever mounted, and really did not know what riding was until I had my Rambler.

Yours,

I. B. ROSENTHAL.

All Models of the Rambler

$100.

WRITE OR CALL FOR CATALOGUE.

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.

A. B. Williams,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Commission Merchant, Buyer of Cotton and Naval Stores, and Dealer in Hair, Lime, Plaster and Cement.

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., APRIL 18, 1895.

Established in 1825 by E. J Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

THE PRESIDENT AND SILVER.

Elsewhere we give the text of the President's latest utterance on the silver question. It is a letter addressed to the Chicago gentlemen of the goldbug persuasion who invited him to visit their city at a gathering in the interest of the gold standard.

It is rather a sorrowful thing to see the President take this final step in separating himself from the bulk of those who made him President.

The political storm centre is plainly in Illinois, whose democratic executive committee's recent move for silver is probably a Stevenson counterblast.

A CLOSE SHAVE.

In another column is a remarkable statement, taken from the Charlotte Observer, concerning our eminent Minister to Mexico—whom, by the way, the Washington correspondents persist in keeping before the people.

Clause 2, Section 6, Article I, of the Constitution, referred to and quoted by our contemporary's Washington correspondent, is reproduced here for convenience, and is as follows:

"No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he is elected, be appointed to any civil office, under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time. * * "

Upon this clause, honorable Mr. Justice Story said with all seriousness fifty years ago—though some scoffers may think it a sarcastic forecasting of the future—these solemn and painstaking words:

"The object of these provisions is sufficiently manifest. It is, to secure the Legislature against undue influence, and indirect corruption, on the part of the Executive. Whether much reliance can be placed upon guards of this disqualifying nature, has been greatly doubted. It is not easy, by any constitutional or legislative enactments, to shut out all, or even many, of the avenues of undue or corrupt influence upon the human mind. The great securities for society—those, on which it must for ever rest in a free government—are, responsibility to the people through elections, and personal character, and purity of principle. Where these are wanting, there never can be any solid confidence, or any deep sense of duty. Where these exist, they become a sufficient guarantee against all sinister influences, as well as all gross offences. It has been remarked with equal profoundness and sagacity, that, as there is a degree of depravity in mankind, which requires a certain degree of circumspection and distrust; so there are other qualities in human nature, which justify a certain portion of esteem and confidence. Republican government presupposes the existence of these qualities in a higher form, than any other. It might well be deemed harsh to disqualify an individual from any office, clearly required by the exigencies of the country, simply because he had done his duty. And, on the other hand, the disqualification might operate upon many persons, who might find their way into the national councils, as a strong inducement to postpone the creation of necessary offices, lest they should become victims of their high discharge of duty. The chances of receiving an appointment to a new office are not so many, or so enticing, as to bewilder many minds; and if they are, the aberrations from duty are so easily traced, that they rarely, if ever, escape the public reproaches. And if influence is to be exerted by the Executive, for improper purposes, it will be quite as easy, and in its operation less seen, and less suspected, to give the stipulated patronage in another form, either of office, or of profitable employment, already existing."

The matter of General Ransom's qualification really hinges upon the meaning of the word "appointed," as used in the Constitution. The authority given the President over appointments is contained in Clause 2, Section 2, of Article II., and is as follows: " * * He shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers, Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court," &c. Upon this point Sheppard says:

"The nomination is not an appointment; nor is that nomination, followed by the consent of the Senate, sufficient of itself to confer an office upon a citizen under the Constitution. The President may still, in his discretion, withhold the appointment from the nominee. The appointment is not complete, and the nominee has no legal rights, as an officer, conferred upon him until a commission has been signed by the President."

It is probable that it is upon this very nice and technically accurate construction that Gen. Ransom relied. But it is a close shave, and the confirmation by the Senate having taken place while the Senator was still a member of the Senate, it is plain that the spirit of the disqualifying clause was just as much violated when the ex-Senator took the oath—as he did, half an hour *after* the adjournment of the Senate—as if he had gotten to the State Department, by a quicker drive, one minute *before*.

Upon this power of appointment, the great jurist already quoted says:

"The power of appointment, one of the most important and delicate in a republican government, is next provided for. Upon its fair and honest exercise, must, in a great measure, depend the vigor, the public virtue, and even the safety, of the government. If it shall ever be wielded by any Executive, exclusively to gratify his own ambition or resentments, to satisfy his own personal favorites, or to carry his own political measures and, still more, if it shall ever interfere with the freedom of elections by the people, or suppress the honest expression of opinion and judgement by voters, it will become one of the most dangerous and corrupt engines to destroy private independence and public liberty, which can assail the republic. It should, therefore, be watched in every free government with uncommon vigilance, as it may, otherwise, soon become as secret, as it will be irresistible, in its mischievous operations. If the time shall ever arrive, when no citizen can obtain any appointment to office, unless he submits to sacrifice all personal independence and opinion, and to become the mere slave of those, who can confer it, it is not difficult to foresee, that the power of appointment will then become the fittest instrument of artful men to accomplish the worst purposes. *The framers of the Constitution were aware of this danger, and have sedulously interposed certain guards to check, if not wholly to prevent, the abuse of the power.* The advice and consent of the *Senate* is required to the appointment of ambassadors, other public ministers, consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and other high officers."

When the italicized words just quoted are taken to heart, it will be seen how fruitless, in this case, were the endeavors of the Framers to see to it that no Senate should ever be allowed to pass upon the qualifications of a colleague who sat before them.

The quotations we have made above from Story and Sheppard will bear much re-reading and study, in connection with the subject of this article and the degeneracy of our politics.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Read the Chamber of Commerce "Leaflet" on the 1st page.

* * *

If the President would only study the Constitution, he wouldn't be a gold-bug.

* * *

Mr. Grady, we have omitted to notice earlier, has moved to Turkey, Sampson County, which is now his Postoffice.

* * *

The energetic editor of the Southport Leader, is getting up a fund to buy a testimonial for the Cruiser Raleigh. He has won the backing of the Governor and many other prominent men, deserves to succeed, and, after his habit, no doubt will succeed. The Leader, by the way, is a capital paper.

* * *

The answer to the President's silver argument is very simple: Before the demonetization of silver in 1873, wealth did not abnormally accumulate in this country, and tramps were unheard of. In the short period since, wealth has been concentrated to a degree unknown before, even in monarchies and empires—and the tramps? To borrow the President's newly adopted classicism, their heels (not keels—they've "burnt their ships behind them") literally vex the earth.

* * *

We acknowledge receipt of an admirable essay on the subject of the value and future use of American citizenship, delivered by Capt, Hugh S. Garden, D. C. L., late President of the Southern Society of New York, before the Trustees, Alumni and students of the University of South Carolina; of the Sketch of the 43d Regt. N. C. Troops, prepared by Col. T. S. Kenan; and of the interesting February number of the University of Virginia Alumni Quarterly. We have since received, also, from President Winston, the University of North Carolina Alumni Quarterly, which we shall review in another issue; from Mr. W. W. Ashe, his very interesting Bulletin No. 7, of the N. C. Geological Survey, on the subject of "Forest Fires"; and from Dr. Richard H. Lewis, Secretary of the State Board of Health, his valuable paper on "Drinking Water in its relation to Malarial Diseases," and Dr. S. Westray Battle's on "Tuberculosis, as we know it to-day."

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1895.

President Cleveland was probably as much disappointed at the unsatisfactory disposition of the income tax by the Supreme Court as everybody else was, and he is probably quite as anxious that the case should be reheard by a full bench and the constitutionality of the tax either affirmed or denied, but like a good citizen he recognizes the income tax as the law of the land pending that final decision, and promptly filled out and handed in an account of his own income upon which he is liable to be taxed. Being in doubt as to where he should pay the tax he handed his blank to Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller in person and marked it "at large," and it is now locked up in Mr. Miller's safe. So many stories have been current as to the extent of President Cleveland's income, outside of his salary, that there is much curiosity to know the figures he put upon that blank. But it isn't likely to be gratified. It was to make sure that no careless clerk should violate the law against making public the amount of income returned by tax payers that the President gave his blank into the personal custody of Mr. Miller.

Although today is the last day upon which tax-payers can file statements of their incomes, without being subject to specified penalties, the tax itself need not be paid until the 30th of June, and the chances are that but little more of it than has already been paid will be paid in before that time, unless the Supreme Court hands down an affirmative decision before then. Should the decision be the other way it would not have to be paid at all. Unless present plans miscarry it is expected that the case will be reheard by a full bench—Justice Jackson is reported to have promised to sit—and a decision handed down before the close of the present term of the court.

Among the attorneys recently disbarred from practice before the Interior department was "Jerry" Haralson, who was a conspicuous negro member of Congress in reconstruction days, and who has been sentenced by the U. S. District Court of Arkansas, to one year's imprisonment and a fine of $5,000 for engaging in fraudulent pension practices. Still, every now and then some over enthusiastic republican will jump up and shout "there are no fraudulent pensioners."

Judge Lochren, Commissioner of Pensions, says of the proposed making of a test case against the Commissioner of Pensions, by the Union Veteran Legion, in the U. S. Supreme Court, in order to show whether those ten thousand, more or less, pensioners were legally dropped, and he will gladly aid in getting a decision on such a case. He adds that the cases of Shakespeare and Long are entirely different from the other cases in which reductions have been made or pensioners dropped from the rolls. Nearly all the latter cases came under the law of 1890, which differs radically from all previous laws. "Corporal" James Tanner is Commander of the Union Veteran Legion; likewise a pension attorney, which may explain his anxiety in this matter. He has issued a letter asking each member of the legion to contribute $10 towards the expenses of making a test case, but members of the legion here say that the organization has nothing to do with the scheme; that Tanner alone is responsible for the letter. They say that he wished to send this letter out as an official order of the Commander of the U. V. L., but that so much objection was raised he was compelled to abandon that idea and send it out as a personal letter.

A statement made here will be of much interest to impecunious republican editors, should it prove true. It is that the Alger Presidential boom is shortly to take the road again. Its last tour was very expensive to Gen. Alger, but very profitable to the aforesaid impecunious editors.

It is said that Gen. Alger is confident that the fight between McKinley and Reed, which is getting quite warm, will be so bitter that it will make the nomination of either of them impossible, and that he thinks he stands as good a chance to be struck by lightning as any of the other waiting dark horses do.

There has been a great deal of guessing as to the position President Cleveland will occupy during the next national campaign and, were it not that it would be to a certain extent a violation of confidence, your correspondent would make a good guess. However, it can be stated without any violation of confidence, that at the proper time President Cleveland will make known, over his own signature or in some other authoritative manner, just where he stands and what relation he expects to hold to the next campaign.

Mr. Cleveland and Silver.

Following is the text of President Cleveland's reply to the invitation of Chicago business men to address a meeting there, as previously announced:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
"WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.

"*To Messrs. Wm. T. Baker, George W. Smith, John A. Roche, T. W. Harvey, David Kelly and Henry C. Robbins:*

"GENTLEMEN—I am much gratified by the exceedingly kind and complimentary invitation you have tendered me on behalf of many citizens of Chicago to be their guest at a gathering in the interest of sound money and wholesome financial doctrine.

"My attachment to this cause is so great and I know so well the hospitality and kindness of the people of Chicago that my personal inclination is strongly in favor of accepting your flattering invitation, but my judgment and my estimate of the proprieties of my official place oblige me to forego the enjoyment of participaing in the occasion I contemplate.

"I hope, however, the event will mark the beginning of an earnest and aggressive effort to disseminate among the people safe and prudent financial ideas. Nothing more important can engage the attention of patriotic citizens, because nothing is so vital to the welfare of our fellow-countrymen and to the strength, prosperity and honor of our nation.

"The situation confronting us demands that those who appreciate the importance of this subject, and those who ought to be the first to see impending danger, should no longer remain indifferent or over confident.

"If the sound-money sentiment abroad in the land is to save us from mischief and disaster it must be crystalized and combined and made immediately active. It's dangerous to overlook the fact that a vast number of our people, with scant opportunity thus far to examine the question in all its aspects, have nevertheless been ingeniously pressed with specious suggestions which in this time of misfortune and depression find willing listeners prepared to give credence to any scheme which is plausibly presented as a remedy for their unfortunate condition.

"What is now needed more than anything else is a plain and simple presentation of the argument in favor of sound money. In otner words, it is time for the American people to reason together as members of a great nation which can promise them a continuance of protection and safety only so long as its solvency is unsuspected, its honor unsullied and the soundness of its money unquestioned. These things are ill-exchanged for the illusions of a debased currency and groundless hope of advantages to be gained by a disregard of our financial credit and commercial standing among the nations of the world.

"If our people were isolated from all others and if the question of our currency could be treated without regard to our relations to other countries, its character would be a matter of comparatively little importance. If the American people were only concerned in the maintenance of their physical life among themselves they might return to the old days of barter, and in this primitive manner acquire from each other the materials to supply the wants of their existence. But if American civilization were satisfied with this, it would abjectly fail in its high and noble mission.

"In these restless days the farmer is tempted by the assurance that though our currency may be debased, redundant and uncertain, such a situation will improve the price of his products. Let us remind him that he must buy as well sell; that his dreams of plenty are shaded by the certainty that if the price of the things he has to sell are nominally enhanced, the cost of the things he must buy will not remain stationary; that the better prices which cheap money proclaims are unsubstantial and elusive, and that even if they were real and palpable, he must necessarily be left far behind in the race for their enjoyment.

"It ought not to be difficult to convince the wage-earner that if there were benefits arising from a degenerated currency they would reach him least of all and last of all. In an unhealthy stimulation of prices an increased cost of all the needs of his home must long be his portion, while he is at the same time vexed with vanishing visions of increased wages and easier lot. The pages of history and experience are full of this lesson.

"An insidious attempt is made to create a prejudice against the advocates of a safe and sound currency by the insinuation, more or less directly made, that they belong to financial and business classes and are, therefore, not only out of sympathy with the common people of the land, but for selfish and wicked purposes are willing to sacrifice the interests of those outside their circle.

"I believe that capital and wealth, through combination and other means, sometimes gain an undue advantage; and it may be conceded that the maintenance of a sound currency may, in a sense, be invested with a greater or less importance to individuals, according to their condition and circumstances. It is, however, only a difference in degree, since it is utterly impossible that any one in our broad land, rich or poor, whatever may be his occupation and whether dwelling in a centre of finance and commerce or in a remote corner of our domain, can be really benefitted by a financial scheme not alike beneficial to all our people, or that any one should be excluded from a common and universal interest in the safe character and stable value of the currency of this country.

"In our relation to this question we are all in business, for we all buy and sell; so we all have to do with financial operations, for we all earn money and spend it. We cannot escape our interdependence. Merchants and dealers are in every neighborhood and each has its shops and manufactories. Wherever the wants of man exist, business and finance in some degree are found, related in one direction to those whose wants they supply and in another to the more extensive business and finance to which they are tributary. A fluctuation in prices at the seaboard is known the same day or hour in the remotest hamlet. The discredit or depreciation in the financial centres of any form of money in the hands of the people is a signal of immediate loss everywhere. If reckless discontent and wild experiment should sweep our currency from its safe support, the most defenseless of all who suffer in that time of distress and national discredit will be the poor as they reckon the loss in their scanty support, and the laborer or workingman as he sees the money he has received for his toil shrink and shrivel in his hand when he tenders it, for the necessaries to supply his humble home.

"Disguise it as we may, the line of battle is drawn between the forces of safe currency and those of silver mono-metallism.

"I will not believe that, if our people are afforded an intelligent opportunity for sober, second thought, they will sanction schemes that, however cloaked, mean disaster and confusion, nor that they will consent, by undermining the foundation of a safe currency, to endanger the beneficent character and purposes of their government.

"Yours, very truly,
"GROVER CLEVELAND."

A Close Shave.

Charlotte Observer.

That is startling news which comes in our Washington special to-day announcing the unconstitutionality of Minister to Mexico Ransom's appointment. Under section 6 of article 1 of the constitution no Senator or Representative may be appointed to any office, the emoluments of which shall have been increased during the term of office of such Senator or Representative. The salary of the Mexican mission was increased during Mr. Ransom's last term, so that his appointment is a case at issue. The President, it is said, will probably make a recess appointment.

It seems passing strange that the fact that the appointment of the Senator during his term of office would be unconstitutional should escape the knowledge of those constitution interpreters—the members of the Senate—the President, the State Department, at the head of which is a learned jurist, the Senator himself, and after the minister appointed was at his post, thousands of miles away, the mistake be discovered by one of that long suffering fraternity—a newspaper man.

Following is the special above referred to:

WASHINGTON, April 15.—What a lawyer President who nominated, and a Senate composed of lawyers who confirmed, to say nothing of the learned jurist at the head of the State Department who administered the oath to and attested the commission of Minister Ransom did not discover, is now first brought to light by a newspaper correspondent. Mr. Wynne, of the Cincinnati Tribune, is sending to-night the following facts substantially as here re-stated: The last paragraph of section 6 article 1 of the United States constitution reads: "No Senator or Representative shall during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time." The Mexican minister was paid $12,500 annual salary until by the passage of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill of 1891 providing for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, his salary was increased to $17,500. Senator Ransom was re-elected to serve for six years, the term beginning March 4, 1889, and ending March 3, 1895. Just before the expiration of this term be was nominated and unanimously confirmed minister plenipotentiary to Mexico. The office was not created, but its emoluments were undoubtedly increased during the Senator's term of office. It is clearly seen here, and admitted by the accounting officers of the Treasury, as well as by Judge Lawrence, formerly Comptroller, all of whom were consulted on the subject, to-day; but the President's way out of the difficulty is to make a recess appointment to be confirmed by a Senate of which General Ransom shall not be a member. This he will probably do immediately. The minister, it is to be regretted, will lose something over a month's salary. Correspondent Wynne says he likes the old general and would have left it for somebody else to make the discovery if it had cost the minister his place. The early divulgence saves some trouble as well as salary. The proceedings of the Federal convention show that the framers of the constitution came near ruling ex Congressmen out as appointees to offices created during their terms of office. The paragraph quoted above was a compromise.

ANOTHER STORY.

A Washington telegram of May 16th says: Careful inquiry here concerning the report that ex-Senator Ransom, Minister to Mexico, is not eligiole to fill the place to which he was recently appointed, on account of a constitutional provision, finds the story without foundation. Senator Ransom did not qualify until his term of office as Senator expired and his service and pay date from the time he qualifies. Senator Ransom's services as minister began when he took the oath of office and this was not until after his term as Senator had expired.

The Income Tax.

In a recent interview Assistant Attorney-General Edward B. Whitney, who participated with Attorney-General Olney in the argument of the income tax cases in behalf of the Government, said:

"The Government was not a party to the income tax cases which have been decided. It only received informal permission to be heard. It cannot, therefore, move for a reargument. The decision, however, is not to be regarded as final upon the rental question. It can be brought up again at the next term of court in a case where the Government is less at a disadvantage.

"This rental question was not argued with any approach to fulness on the part of the Government. The number of questions raised was so great, and these questions were so intricate that it was impossible in the very limited time allowed to argue them all.

"It is believed that at the present stage of the litigation the Judges' minds are open to conviction upon a rehearing. I believe that the Court are fully as likely to restore the tax as a whole as they are to overthrow it as a whole.

"Most of the economists agree that an income tax taken as a whole is a direct tax, as is a tax on all the land of a country at valuation. I believe, however, that all or almost all economists would agree that a tax on rents collected by landlords from their tenants is indirect, because it can be shifted by the landlord on the shoulders of the tenants. Yet the tax on rents now stands as direct, while the income tax as a whole stands as indirect

"If the income tax should be eventually declared void the remedy of the people is very plain. They can secure the passage of a constitutional amendment, wiping out the direct clause of the Constitution.

"In common with the great majority of my countrymen, I believe in the income tax. Our previous system of taxation, by import duties and internal revenue excises, bears immensely harder on the poor than on the rich. The rich are unduly favored and the poor unduly oppressed by taxes on articles of consumption, unless the wrong is righted by an income tax. I believe, therefore, that ultimately we shall have a national income tax, whatever may be the final decision of the court about this law."

The Supreme Bench will at once be asked to rehear the appeals on which the recent income tax decision was predicated.

Judge Wilson, one of the counsel, has prepared a petition, and will move for a rehearing on the ground that the Supreme Court early in its history adopted the practice of requiring constitutional questions to be heard by a full court.

The Treasury Department has issued to income tax collectors supplemental instructions as follows:

1. Interest received from State, county and municipal bonds, or securities, and rents from real estate, are not taxable as incomes, but persons or corporations receiving said interest or rents shall include in their returns as receipts the full amount thereof received or accrued within the year for which return is made, and shall deduct the same as not subject to taxation.

2. The amounts actually paid for taxes, insurance and repairs on real estate may be deducted from income, as heretofore provided for by the law and regulations.

3 All persons and corporations that have heretofore rendered income tax incomes for the year 1894 to a collector or deputy collector, including therein interest received from State, county or municipal bonds, or rents from real estate, may have the amounts of said interest and rents deducted from their income by duly making an affidavit and delivering the same to the collector or deputy collector to whom the original return was rendered.

Japan's Terms of Peace.

Says a Washington telegram: The cable announcement that seven of Japan's eight conditions have been accepted by Peace Commissioner Li Hung Chang is gratifying to diplomats here. They have no doubt that a peace proclamation will speedily result. As understood in Washington, the eight conditions were as follows:

1. Independence of Corea. 2 Cession of Formosa. 3. Cession of Li-Ang-Tong promontory, including Port Arthur. 4. War indemnity. 5. Admission of machinery into China and permission to foreigners to establish factories. 6. Modifications of the Likin tax and extension of the system of transit passed for imports. 7. Opening certain Chinese rivers to commerce, including the Yang-tse-Kiang to Chung King; the Siang, from Hankow, on the Yang-tse, to Siang Tan Kiang; the Canton River to Onchow, and the Woosung and its canals as far as Suchow and Hang Chow. 8. Railway privileges and similar concessions to Japanese and foreign capitalists.

In addition to these conditions, it is believed that certain promises have been or will be exacted from China the terms of which are to remain secret.

The condition which it is thought has not yet been accepted by Li Hung Chang is that numbered three above, providing for the occupation of a portion of the territory known as the Regent's Sword and the citadel of Port Arthur, That this would be most strenuously opposed by China has all along been undoubted, and it has been predicted that it might prove a stumbling block of such dimensions as to prevent peace, unless some compromise could be agreed upon as to the length of the occupation, the Chinese being likely to insist that it should not be permanent.

All the other conditions except that of indemnity have been the subject of diplomatic consideration for many years, and all the treaty powers are as deeply interested in them as Japan has been.

The United States has been particularly active in urging the abolition of the Likin tax, which is not unlike the octroi of France, though less reasonable and less limited than the French system. The independence of Corea has always been a contention, and the United States has firmly maintained that Corea was to be treated as an independent nation since her Minister at Washington was recognized ten years ago.

Peace was signed on Tuesday at Shimonoseki. These are the terms: First, The independence of Corea; Second, Japan's retention of the conquered places; Third, Japan's retention of the territory east of the Liao River; Fourth, Permanent cession of Formosa; Fifth, Indemnity of $100,000,000: Sixth, An offensive and defensive alliance between China and Japan.

University Summer School.

The Summer School at Chapel Hill affords unusual opportunities to young men and women desiring University education, as well as to teachers and those preparing to teach. Instruction will be given mainly by University professors, in English Literature, Anglo-Saxon, History, Latin, Greek, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry and Chemistry. Teachers will be given an opportunity to see exemplified by experts the best methods of teaching all the subjects usually taught in the preparatory schools. Certificates of satisfactory work and attendance, duly signed by the President of the University and the professors, will be given to those who complete the course and stand the examination. Miss Mathilde Coffin, of Detroit, Michigan, a celebrated teacher of young children, will have charge of the primary work.

The tuition fee of $5.00 admits to all instruction during the five weeks session of the school, June 25th to July 26th, 1895. For circulars apply to

PRESIDENT WINSTON,
or Edwin A. Alderman, Sup't of School, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Stevenson and McKinley.

NEW YORK, April 13.—In a canvass of the Republican and Democratic National committeemen, printed by the Evening Telegram to-day, William McKinley, Jr., and Adlai E. Stevenson lead in the race for the respective Presidential nominations. The figures are:

Republican—William McKinley, Jr., 13; Benjamin Harrison, 4; Thomas B. Reed, 4; William B. Allison, 2; Levi P. Morton, 1; John Sherman, 1; Henry M. Teller, 1.

Democrat—Adlai E. Stevenson, 9; Governor Boise, of Iowa, 2; Matthews, 1; William C. Whitney, 1; C. S. Thomas, of Denver, 1; and Postmaster General William L. Wilson, 1.

Chicago is in the highest favor as convention city, and the tariff and financial questions are believed to be the issues on which the campaign will be conducted.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve,

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

GREENHOUSE SASH, Pots, Lawn Mower and some Household Articles for sale very reasonable. Inquire this week at Mrs. E. Dodd's, near old Court House.

MRS. S. J. DESOLMS.

The current number of the Rand-McNally Guide contains a new Gazetteer of cities, towns and health and pleasure resorts of the United States, Canada and Mexico. On sale everywhere. Send subscriptions to 166 Adams Street, Chicago.

FOR RENT.—Office and two Rooms centrally located—near the market, in part or in whole. Apply at OBSERVER OFFICE.

COLLARS.—All styles and sizes at 2½ cents apiece, at MIKE FOLB'S.

TO FAMILIES OF FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—If you wish FIRST-CLASS CREAMY BUTTER, send us your orders. Will ship from 10 lbs. up, price 25c. RIVERSIDE FARM, Ore Hill, N. C.

WILL SELL YOU A PAIR OF GERMAN HARES at $1.50. They grow very large. RIVERSIDE FARM, Ore Hill, N. C.

April, 1895, Fashion Sheets free at FRANK THORNTON'S.

Good Looks.

Good looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the Liver be inactive you have a Bilious Look, if your stomach be disordered you have a Dyspeptic Look, and if your Kidneys be affected you have a Pinched Look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alterative and Tonic; acts directly on these vital organs. Cures Pimples, Blotches, Boils and gives a good complexion. Sold at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store, 50c. per bottle.

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it Free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle, Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drugstore.

YOUNG MOTHERS

We Offer You a Remedy Which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

"Mothers' Friend"

Robs Confinement of Its Pain, Horror and Risk.

After using one bottle of "Mothers' Friend" I suffered but little pain, and did not experience that weakness afterward, usual in such cases.—MRS. ANNIE GAGE, Baxter Springs, Kan.

Sent by Mail or Express, on receipt of price, $1 per bottle. Book to Mothers mailed Free. Sold by all Druggists.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

A BILL

To be Entitled "An Act to Authorize the City of Fayetteville to Establish and Operate a System of Electric Lights and Motive Power."

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That the City of Fayetteville be, and is hereby authorized and empowered to purchase, hold, erect and establish all necessary land, works and machinery, wherewith to furnish electric lights and motive power for the use of the city and its citizens, and for persons living in its suburbs.

Section 2. For the foregoing purposes it shall be lawful for the said City of Fayetteville to issue and sell, at a price not less than par, the coupon bonds of said City to the amount of Ten Thousand ($10,000) Dollars, said bonds to be in denominations of One Hundred ($100) Dollars and Five Hundred ($500) Dollars and to run for a period of thirty years from the issue of the same, and to bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum payable semi-annually on the first days of June and December of each year after their issue.

Section 3. Said coupon bonds shall be signed by the Mayor and Secretary of The City of Fayetteville, and it shall be the duty of said Secretary to keep an accurate account of the same.

Section 4. The coupons of said bonds shall be receivable by the Tax Collector and Treasurer of The City of Fayetteville in payment of taxes and all dues to the City.

Section 5 That it shall be lawful for the said City of Fayetteville, in addition to lighting the streets and public buildings of the city, to provide lights and motive power for private use at such rentals as may be agreed upon, and the receipts arising from said rents shall be specially kept by the Treasurer of said city, and shall be applied to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the coupons may fall due, and to the further purpose of creating a sinking fund of three hundred ($300) dollars per annum, which sinking fund of three hundred ($300) dollars it shall be the duty of the authorities of said city to lay aside annually from any funds in the Treasury, and any surplus from said rentals in excess of the amount sufficient to pay the interest on said bonds and the sinking fund above provided for, shall be applied to the payment of the operating expenses of the plant; and any deficiency in the amount necessary for the payment of either interest, the sinking fund, or the operating expenses of said system of Electric Lights and Motive Power, shall be paid from the current tax receipts of said city and shall be charged as necessary light expense. Should there be any excess from private rentals over the amount necessary to pay said interest, the sinking fund and the operating expenses, such excess shall be used for the payment of the ordinary expenses and liabilities of the city.

Section 6. All administrators, executors and guardians and other persons acting in a fiduciary capacity are hereby authorized and empowered to invest the funds entrusted to them in said bonds.

Section 7. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 8. It shall be the duty of the Mayor of the City of Fayetteville, within twenty days after the ratification of this Act, to publish this Act in full for a period of thirty days in some newspaper published in the City of Fayetteville and at the same time and in the same newspaper to give notice of an election to be held at the Market House in said City on a day to be specified in said advertisement, for the purpose of approving or disapproving this Act by a popular vote.

Section 9. The Board of Aldermen of the City of Fayetteville shall appoint a Registrar of the voters of said The City of Fayetteville who shall register such citizens of said City as are not at present registered, and who would be entitled to vote at this election; and shall cause such publication and notices to be given as are provided by Section 7 of Chapter 153 of the Private Laws of 1893.

Section 10. The duties of the Registrar, so to be appointed, the Registration and the oath of electors shall be as provided by Sections, 8, 9 and 10 of Chapter 153 of said Private Laws of 1893.

Section 11. The Board of Aldermen of said City shall appoint two judges of election to hold said election and the duties and powers and qualifications of said judges of election shall be the same as are provided by said Chapter 153 of the Private Laws of 1893; and all matters and questions as to the election herein provided for shall be determined according to the provisions of Chapter 153 of the Private Laws of 1893, Sections 7 to 14 inclusive of both.

Section 12. The ballots to be used at the election herein provided for shall be upon white paper and without device and shall contain the words "Bonds" or "No Bonds."

Section 13. This act shall be in full force and effect from and after its ratification by a majority of the qualified voters of the City of Fayetteville voting "Bonds."

Ratified the 9th day of March, A. D., 1895.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
RALEIGH, March 15, 1895.

I, OCTAVIUS COKE, Secretary of State of the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify the foregoing (seven sheets) to be a true copy from the records of this office.

[LS.] Done in office at Raleigh, this 15th day of March, 1895.

OCT. COKE, Secretary of State.

Page's Celebrated Candies.

MASON'S UNEQUALED BANQUET WAFERS, CAKES and CRACKERS.
BALDWIN APPLES, BANANAS, ORANGES, LEMONS and COCOANUTS.
BANQUET, CREAMERY AND FANCY ELGIN BUTTER.
CHEESE.
CANNED GOODS.
KINGAN'S OLD RELIABLE and PICNIC HAMS.
LAGUIRA AND RIO COFFEE.
FINEST TEAS.
BEST BRANDS FLOUR AND MEAL, TOBACCO, SNUFF, &c.
—AT—
C. W. ELLIOTT'S.

Sale of Land for Taxes 1894

The Land described below, levied on will be sold at Public Auction at the Court House of the County, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Monday, May 6th, 1895, to satisfy the unpaid Taxes, together with the costs and expenses due thereon to the County and State.

E. H. EVANS, Tax Collector.

GRAY'S CREEK TOWNSHIP.

NAME. DESCRIPTION.	AMOUNT.
Jackson, Dora 23 acres Murphy's swamp	$1 70
McMillan, Geo 35 acres, residence	1 70
Wright, Alfred 5 acres, Willis creek	85
ROCKFISH TOWNSHIP.	
Anderson, J K 5 acres, res Chicken road	$3 50
Autry, W B 170 acres res Little Rockfish	6 50
Bryant, L B 20 acres Wilmg'n road	4 44
Benoy, J H 1 acre res Fair Ground	1 65
Brewington, Wm 80 acres Wilmington road	8 09
Barnes, Green 1 acre Fair Grounds	4 51
Calhoun, Jno A 69 acres res Cold Camp	4 85
Garven, James 2 acres near Hope Mills	3 50
Gilchrist, Fisher 50 acres Big Rockfish	3 50
McKinnon, Miles 51 acres Big Rockfish	1 75
Raynor, N W 1 acre Hope Mills	3 58
Snipes, Henry 2 acres near Pearce's Mill	3 25
Shepard, E 24 acres residence	1 78
Turner, Sam 150 acres residence	1 55
Tatom, J H 10 acres Piney Bottom	3 10
Walker, Ed 1½ acres Wilmington Road	3 25
Walker, Lucy ½ of an acre Wilmington road	80
Hobbs, E S Est of 211 acres Juniper	4 03
SEVENTY FIRST TOWNSHIP.	
Brady, Arthur 47 acres residence	$4 27
Jones, Martin 57 acres res	1 45
Maxwell, L M 156 acres res	1 21
McDougald Alex 26 acres res	1 31
McFadyen, Effie 531 acres res	6 01
McKay, Rina estate 10 acres Big Branch	1 00
McKay, Jonas 1 acre res	3 22
McKay, Thos 20 acres res	1 20
McLauchlin, Jas 25 acres joins Martin	4 00
McLauchlin, Mollie 10 acres Big Branch	95
McLean, Jas 10 res	1 13
McPherson, Robert 2 acres res	1 11
Signet, George 45 acres res	1 40
Shaw, Amos 70 acres res	95
Wright, Chas 6 acres res	3 50
Williams, James 42 acres res	1 98
McGill, Henry 25 acres res	1 00
Armstrong, Rich'd 10 acres joins Robinson	1 20
Brooks, William 10 acres res	1 20
Bain, Martha 107 acres joins Goodwin	1 80
Baker, Iris 8 acres res	1 42
Bowles, David 320 acres res	6 49
Buie, John B 73 acres res	2 35
Burton, Henderson 6 acres res	3 25
Buie, Simon 10 acres res	1 20
Ballard, Henry 47 acres Black Branch	1 70
Cameron, D C 5 acres res	3 74
Carter, Amos 130 acres Monroe road	4 20
Davis, Mrs H 100 acres Chicken road	1 70
Darroch, Angus 50 acres Neill Shaw land	1 70
Durden, D J 25 acres res	1 20
Hadley, Fanny 50 acres Cross Creek	1 70
Hart, H E 16 acres res	4 00
Hill, Graham 150 acres res	6 07
Halliday, Crisie 4½ acres res	1 35
Kelly, Jno D 15 acres res	3 50
Lenard, Mrs Alfred 24 acres res	1 20
Lovitt, John 50 acres res	2 01
Lovitt, Chester 25 acres Persimon	1 95
Monroe, T S 37 acres res	5 35
Monroe, M N 175 acres late res	5 70
McArthur, W D 45 acres res	1 95
McDougald, James 39 acres res	4 00
McGill, Randall 55 acres Black Creek	1 20
McNeill, James 160 acres res	3 85
McPherson, Daniel 4 acres res	1 63
Raynor, W E 32 acres Beaver Creek	3 50
Raynor, K R 32 acres res	3 00
Ray, W H 50 acres Mill Creek	4 00
Ray, Flora 5 acres joins S E Hart	1 20
Ray, Gilbert C 500 aces Sandy land	5 70
Rasbury, Elizabeth 120 acres res	3 40
Rasbury, Mary 74 acres Beaver Creek	3 70
Sloan, E G B 100 acres joins McFadyen	2 70
Watson, A H 50 acres Caple land	2 20
Wright, Archie 25 acres res	2 25
Waddell, Elizabeth 6 acres res	4 00
QUEWHIFFLE TOWNSHIP.	
Dockery, Sim 5 acres Rockfish	3 16
Murphy, Sim 20 acres Lightwood	3 24
Sinclair, J L 600 acres Juniper Creek	4 70
Sinclair, Alex 260 acres Buffalo Creek	3 70
CARVER'S CREEK TOWNSHIP.	
Green, W J 145 acres Tokay	$121 55
Collier, E F 326 acres C F River	26 80
Hair, Jno J 28 acres residence	1 50
McCormick, Hugh (Heirs) 250 acres acres, Jno Wood land	1 95
Ray, Joe 210 acres res	6 88
Walker, Misses J A & J C 200 acres res	7 35
Graham, W H 12 acres res	1 20
BLACK RIVER TOWNSHIP.	
Bain, D A 50 acres Black River	$3 00
Lee, Robert 22 acres res	3 78
Bain, A J 50 acres Black River	2 00
McLellan, D G 56 acres Jeri Dawson land	3 46
Taylor, I W 103 acres Flat Branch	5 70
Tew, J R 364 acres res	14 95
Williams, Nathan 148 acres res	9 80
FLEA HILL TOWNSHIP.	
Baker, Thos J 14 acres res	$2 05
Culbreth, D B 47 acres res	7 09
Lock, Maxwell 104 near Hornrine	2 20
McDaniel, David 40 acres res Bunk Swamp	2 05
Johnson, Lucretia, 95 acres Becton place	5 70
Taylor, Mrs Frances 55 acres, Folly	1 95
Talbott, R S 50 acres, joins J N Talbott	7 02
CEDAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.	
Bryant, B F 37 acres res	$3 65
Carter, J W 121 acres res	5 05
Clifton, D A 100 acres Bushy Lake	1 74
Edwards, G S 90 acres res	6 16
Evans, Warren 34 acres res	3 40
Evans, Joe 25 acres Cade land	1 35
Faircloth, J W 15 acres joins D K Hall	3 33
Fort, T J 50 acres Haywood lands	2 95
Hall, J R 70 acres res (personal property tax)	3 70
Hall, Love D 30 acres res	2 64
Maxwell, W G 69 acres res	3 03
Robertson, J P 600 acres res	39 04
Strickland, Lucetta 35 acres Strickland	1 05
Williamson, Dave 12 acres Williamson land	88
Collins, H C 75 acres W W Autry land	2 20
Evans, Jnoa. (Heirs) 100 acres Sand Ridge	2 70
Evans, Peter 12 acres Evans land	3 30
Evans, Jacob 35 acres res	1 40
Hawley, Mrs S E 1 acre	1 10
BEAVER DAM TOWNSHIP.	
Beard, Nancy 256 acres res	$2 97
Beard, E F 11 acres res	2 64
Cashwell, W H 35 acres res	1 65
Hales, Mary B 56 acres	1 09
Hales, Joel C 95 acres	1 08
CROSS CREEK TOWNSHIP.	
Atkins, Mrs Sarah res Person st	$5 45
Broadfoot, Mrs Thos res Moore st	5 70
Bryant, R T Wilmington road	2 60
Cox, Esther res Lamont street	3 20
Dunn, A H res Ramsey st	3 35
Gill, Thos res Murchinson road	3 20
Hill, Annie res Ramsey st	2 20
Herring, L G res Harrington Hill	2 45
Holliday, Eliza D res Cumberland st	3 20
McKay, Maria res New st	1 25
Phillips, H C Frink Alley	2 20
Williams, Sam Wilmington road	2 95
Williams, J L estate imp Ramsey st	3 70
Williams, S H res Franklin st	3 00
Williams, W A res Hillsboro st	2 00
Wright, Martha res Rose land	1 20
Benton, J H res Grove st	4 40

Land Sale for Taxes.

On Monday, the sixth day of May, 1895, I will sell at the Court House in the City of Fayetteville, N. C., at 11 o'clock, the following lots, pieces and parcels of land to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy Taxes due to the City of Fayetteville, N. C., for the year 1893, and for the cost

S. W. TILLINGHAST,
Tax Collector.

Allen, John L residence Dick st	$15 80
Atkins, Sarah Mrs res Person st	4 25
Broadfoot, Thos Mrs res Moore st	12 50
Bryant, Mary J res Person st	7 00
Bryant, Rich T res Wilmington road	3 65
Brown, Elizabeth Mrs res Gillespie st	3 00
Bain, Isaac res Moore st	3 25
Bain, Edward 1 vac lot North st	1 00
Bain, Richard res North st	3 67
Beebe, Warren res North st	1 25
Beebe, Edward 1 imp Orange st	2 50
Bass, Jas res Racepath	2 80
Boshee, Consider Baldwin place $1; res Campbellton 1.50	2 50
Benton, J H Mrs res Grove st	5 00
Bray, R W 1 imp Frink Alley	3 30
Davis, R D Mrs res Mumford st	4 25
Dunn, A H res Ramsey st	7 15
Douglass, Jas res Blount's creek	1 50
Fuller, Mariah res Person st	5 50
Faulk, M Estate, imp Moore 2.50, imp Moore 2.50, store Hay 25.00, store Green 12.50, vacant Person 50c., imp Bow 2.50, office Bow 2.50, 2 imp Person 12.20, Frink Alley 2.00, imp Mumford 1.00, imp Campbellton 6.00, imp Gillespie 10.00,	79 50
Faulk & Nimocks, store Person st	10 00
Fisher, N C Mrs half interest in 3 lots Orange, half interest lots Mechanic st	4 25
Graham, Frances res Cool Spring st	5 25
Gaster, W D agt Troy field 5.00 stables Donaldson st 11.65,	16 65
Gaster, W D Mrs res Maiden Lane	7 50
Huske, Jerry res Blount st	3 25
Hall, Jas res Gillespie st	1 45
Halliday, Eliza D res Cumberland st	2 50
Halliday, Abe vac Cumberland st	5 36
Henderson, Geo res Chatham st	7 15
Hawley, Luther res Grove st	1 25
House, F B 1 imp Mechanic st	1 50
Hogans, Dennis Jr res Ramsey st	5 65
Hunt, Oliver imp Grove st	3 25
Holland, W C res Russell st	10 25
Hodges, Mary A res Bow st	3 00
Johnson, C A 1 vacant lot North st	4 55
Jones, W D res Campbellton	4 80
Jones, John res Frink Alley	3 05
Jones, David res Winslow st	1 00
Jones, David res Mitchell land	1 00
Jeffreys, David res Broad st	2 00
Lambeth, J A agt res Donaldson st	8 00
Lambeth, J A agt stables	18 61
Martin, Margaret res Russel st	1 25
Moore, Jerry res Chatham st	3 80
Marsh, Wm improved lot Blount st	1 00
Mask, Thos R imp lot Gillespie st	2 00
Mazingo, Ed imp lot King st	1 00
Mazingo, Jas res King st	2 80
Maxwell, Catharine res Blount st	1 50
McNeill, Lizzie H and I B; Newberry lot	2 75
McAlister, N res Wilmington road 2 35, imp Wilmington road 1 50	3 85
McAlister, Mary Jane res Robinson st	1 50
McDuffie, H I imp Cool Spring st	18 90
Monroe, W C res Orange st	3 80
Overby, C P ex store Person st 13 00, res Hillsboro 8 50, imp Frink Alley 1 50, vacant Chancy st 50c	22 50
Owen, Nat res Moore st	7 07
Plummer, Bernard est res Grove st	1 52
Pearce, Lucy res Frink Alley	3 60
Partridge, Ambrin res Wilmington road	1 25
Pettiford, Ann res Wilmington road	2 50
Phillips, imp Frink Alley	1 50
Roberts J H estate res Mumford st	7 30
Roberts, Zack res King st	3 55
Robinson, A A res Moore st	5 00
Robinson, Jas imp lot Worth st	2 00
Robinson, Nathan res Worth st	3 80
Sutton & Cook, 1 vac lot Mumford st	2 00
Smith, Lovedy Jane res Chatham st	2 25
Smith, J E 1 imp lot Blount st	2 50
Steele, Jno A res Mumford imp Hay st	15 90
Simmons, R H res Russel st	12 50
Simmons, H L imp Russel st	2 50
Scurlock, G C res Chatham st 11 40, vac Chatham st 2 80, vac Bass st 1 50, store Hay st 1 50,	17 20
Taylor, T F res Ramsey st	4 80
Taylor, J B res Hillsboro st	3 00
Tucker, Jas res North st	6 50
Turlington, Mrs Ann res Junction	1 00
Vinson, Mariah res North st	1 50
Williams, Harrison res Hillsboro st	2 80
Williams, Joseph res Chaney st	4 05
Williams, Jordan E res Grove st	3 31
Williams, Saul res Wilmington road	2 25
Williams, Wm estate vac lots Gillespie street	5 00
Williams, Hannah imp Chancy st	2 30
Williams, Wiley imp Frink Alley, vacant do	3 30
Williams, Thos H imp Cool Spring 1 50, do Person st 1 94, vac imp 2 30	5 74
Watson, A H res Grove st	10 83
Watson, Mrs M E imp Grove	4 00
Watson, res Broad st	2 50
Wood, Mrs L res Mumford st	2 50
Weill, Sol C vac Otterburg lot Hay st	10 00
Utley, Mrs Kate res Hay	12 50
Brown, A B res Robinson st	5 55
Clegg, Peter res Orange st	2 00
Cain, Sarah res Cool Spring st	2 50
Gaston, Alberta res North st	1 50
Huske, A P estate Huske Wharf Campbellton 1892, 1893	4 00

PRINTING AND BINDING.

We are doing all styles of Printing and Binding promptly in first-class style and as cheap as it can be done anywhere.

In our Blank Book department we make everything in that line from a Note Book to the Largest Ledger.

Persons having any of the kinds of work named above to be done will do well to consult us.

No one does work cheaper than we do. We meet anybody's prices.

Terms Cash.

J. A. WORTH,
LESSEE.

3--28--95 tf

R. T. THOMAS,

successor to A. Deaver,

Butcher of Select Cattle, Mutton and Pork in Season.

By conducting a first-class business in the section of the Market House recently vacated by the city fire department, I will strive to MERIT A SHARE OF THE PATRONAGE IN MY LINE.

Respectfully,
R. T. THOMAS.

3--14--95

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY,.....APRIL 18, 1895.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Weekly one year (in advance).....$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance)..... 1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month.

☞ The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

Schedule of Mails at Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

	Arrival.	Departure.	Clo'g of Mails.
On A. C. L.			
North Bound,	10:43 a m	10:57 a m	10:27
North Bound,	9:19 p m	9:19 p m	9:00 p m
South Bound,	4:25 p m	4:25 p m	4:05 p m
South Bound,	12:51 a m	12:51 a m	9:00 p m
C. F. & Y. V. R. R.			
North Bound,	10:35 a m	10:55 a m	10:27 a m
South Bound,	4:33 p m	4:45 p m	4:15 p m
To Hoffett's Div	10:50 a m	4:45 p m	4:15 p m
River Line,	Thurs & Sat.	Mon & Wed	
From Wil'g'n	4:00 p m	8:00 a m	7:30 a m
Star Routes,	Wed & Sat	Tues & Fri	
Manly Mail,	6:00 p m	7:00 a m	6:30 a m
	Tuesday & Fri	Wed & Sat	
Wicker—No special schedule.			
Edenton,	7:30 p m	7:00 a m	6:30 a m

Daily except Sunday.

B. H. HENDERSON, P. M.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. H. HALL—Wanted.
J. R. WILLIAMS—For Rent.
A. B. WILLIAMS—Cotton Buyer.
RAND-MCNALLY GUIDE—Special.
FRANK THORNTON—Muslin Underwear.
KING BROTHERS—Rheumatism Must Go.
MRS. S. J. DESOLMS—Greenhouse Sash, &c.
Special
FRANLIN DRUG COMPANY—The Cure—The Preventive for La Grippe.

Rev. Mr. McKelway is to preach the bacealaureate sermon before the graduating class of Peace Institute.

Maj. George Hall's new house, on Rowan street, is very handsome since it has received its becoming dress of paint.

The Easter German took place at the LaFayette last night and notwithstanding the rough weather was well attended.

Communion Services at the Presbyterian Church on Sunday and Preparatory Services on Friday night—conducted by the pastor.

Rev. Mr. Hughes is quite sick with the grippe, in consequence of which he could not officiate at the Monday and Tuesday services at St. John's Church.

A Fayetteville merchant recently received a crate of eggs from up the road in which some of the eggs had hatched. He has the biddies now, and they are doing well.

Governor Carr tendered, through Mr. Henry L. Cook, the appointment of a Penitentiary Director to Capt. S. C. Rankin, which that many times honored gentleman has accepted. Capt. Rankin left Tuesday to attend a meeting of the directors in Raleigh.

We saw at the A. C. L. depot the other day a guard rail and a side lantern of an engine which had been picked up several miles down the railroad by a section master. They were wrenched off of an engine by telegraph wires which had been blown across the track by a recent storm.

The revival which has been in progress at the Hay Street Methodist Church since last Wednesday, has been attended by large crowds, and numerous conversions have resulted. The Rev. R. A. Willis is ably assisted by Rev. Mr. Kendall, of Kenansville, and Rev. T. H. Sutton, of Campbellton.

Capt. C. B. Denson is to be the orator for the Ladies' Memorial Association of Raleigh on May 10th. His subject is to be the life of Gen. W. H. H. Whiting, and he asks that any who have any information concerning Gen. Whiting from his boyhood up will confer the favor of communicating with him at Raleigh.

Easter Election of Vestrymen.

The annual election of vestrymen took place at St. John's Church Monday evening, and the following were elected: Messrs. R. P. Buxton, W. F. Campbell, J. C. Haigh, E. J. Hale, H. R. Horne, B. R. Huske, J. C. MacRae, H. J. Marsh, J. N. Prior, F. R. Rose, W. N. Tillinghast and J. A. Worth.

Ladies of the Memorial Association Attention!

We are requested by the Secretary, Mrs. J. B. Smith, to announce that the annual meeting of the Ladies Memorial Association will be held Friday the 19th inst. in the parlor of the Hotel LaFayette, at 4:30 P. M. All ladies are most cordially invited to be present to assist in making arrangements for the coming tenth of May.

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the OBSERVER offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale" are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should a newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the OBSERVER not stamped, he should be promptly reported at this office.

Last week Mr. A. G. Brafford, a conductor on the A. C. L., lost a pocket-book containing nearly two hundred dollars. Sunday ex-deputy sheriff Clark found a purse containing $180 in front of the Walton House, and on making inquiries discovered that it belonged to Mr. Brafford, who was then out of town. Tuesday Mr. Brafford returned and was presented with his pocket-book by Mr. Clark. The honest ex-deputy was handsomely rewarded.

Oak Ridge Institute.

At the Commencement of Oak Ridge Institute (May 26, 27, and 28,) President John C. Kilgo, of Trinity College, will preach the sermon, and Hon. E. W. Saunders, of the Virginia State Senate, will be the orator of the occasion. The school has been unusually prosperous this year. The graduating class (Literary) numbers eight; the Commercial, twenty-two; and the Short-Hand, eight.

Easter Services.

Easter Sunday was a glorious day, and gave a fine setting to the costumes of the radiant dames and demoiselles of the old town.

There was no service at the Presbyterian Church Sunday, the pastor, Rev. A. J. McKelway, being absent.

At the Baptist Church, though there was no special service, the Rev. J. H. Edwards preached a very able sermon in keeping with the day. His text was:

"Jesus said unto her, I am the resurrection, and the life: he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live."

Easter morning service at the Methodist Church was devoted entirely to the children, whose singing and recitations were certainly very sweet and appropriate. Rev. Mr. Kendall made a short address to the children, and won their little hearts by the simple truths which he told in a most pleasing manner. The altar of the church was handsomely decorated, in the centre of which was an imitation gold cross with the words "The Lord is Risen."

At St. John's (Episcopal) the services were elaborate; the floral decorations beautiful; the music, under Miss Nellie Haigh, unusually good, the regular choir being greatly assisted by Mr. Novitzky's fine voice; and the largest congregation seen in years testified the popular appreciation of the brilliant young pastor's eloquence.

At the Catholic Church were also elaborate services, the floral decorations, largely the result of Miss Carrie Green's zealous work, being especially fine.

Prisoners Toil for Freedom.

Three colored prisoners, Joe Armstrong, assault and battery, Ed. Robeson, larceny, and Charley Hall, rape, who were confined upstairs in the north east corner cell of the County jail, have been cunningly toiling since the tenth of March to attain their liberty, and very near to it they came, too. Some time ago Deputy Sheriff and Jailor Autry was told by a woman prisoner that the three men were trying to break out, and he immediately had the cell searched but found no indications of it. He did not slack his vigilance, however, and every day since has closely examined the walls and floor. Last Friday he had the bedding searched, and found the mattresses stuffed with bits of wood, plaster and bricks. The discovery dumfounded him, for after carefully looking the walls over he could find no break. He then sounded the walls, and when he reached the side of the cell which faces the street the implement crashed through a large hole which had been artfully concealed by paper and whitewash. The prisoners, who were interested spectators, then confessed and told how they had taken a nail, which they had abstracted from the casing, and making it sharp at the end like a chisel, had thus cut through thirty inches of woodwork and several inches of brick, using the heels of their shoes for a mallet. They said they had been at work since the tenth of March. They had planned to escape Friday night, and would have done so but for the discovery, as all they had to do was to knock out the last layer of bricks, squeeze through the aperture and jump about fifteen feet to the ground.

Arrested for Embezzlement.

Albert E. Shaw who has been representing the Stieff Piano Company in this city for over a year past was arrested Friday at the instance of the Piano Company for embezzlement. He is charged with collecting money due the company and appropriating it to his own use, how much the company will not disclose.

When Mr. Shaw came here some two or three years ago nothing was known of him, but by his good behaviour and pleasant manners he soon won the respect of the public and the affections of a beautiful young lady, the daughter of a prominent farmer of an adjacent county and to whom he was soon married.

Since his arrest it has leaked out that he is an ex-convict and a bigamist, having left a wife and three children in Richmond county, when sent to the penitentiary, to whom he never returned.

We understand that he has confessed to the embezzlement. He is now in jail not having been able to give bond.

Almost Fatal.

Thursday morning at Godwin, Mr. Alex. Wade was struck on the head with a turpentine puller by Geo. King, a young man, with almost fatal effect. The fight, or rather hitting, for it could not be called a fight, as Mr. Wade had no time to resist, took place in front of Jno. C. Tew's house, near Godwin. An eye witness to the affair says that Wade accused King of burning his fence, and after a few hot words King without any warning struck Wade several blows on the head with a turpentine puller knocking him insensible.

Dr. J. Vance McGougan, who was summoned to attend Mr. Wade, found the skull slightly fractured, but not fatally injured. He is doing well from the latest accounts. King was arrested by deputy Sheriff Autry and brought to this city and lodged in the county jail.

A Fight in the Citadel of Justice.

Another fight occurred in the Sheriff office Monday. Certainly a strange place to settle difficulties in this manner. Luckily for the combatants there were no eye witnesses to the affair, which from outside appearances was all one sided. A gentleman who was in the corridor of the Court House Monday says he heard loud words in the Sheriff's office, followed by a tremendous noise, as of breaking chairs, etc., then the door was thrown violently open and a man bareheaded and breathless sprang out as if shot from a catapult. He was arrested in his wild career, as was the other man in his still wilder pursuit, by the sheriff and his deputies, and no more harm was done.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Nellie MacGill Pemberton to Mr. Joseph Boykin Underwood, Jr., Tuesday evening, April 30, at nine o'clock, at St. John's Church this city.

Carolinian Diplomats.

Mr. Joseph Oliver Eckford, Consul to Jamaica is engaged in a diplomatic correspondence between the authorities of that country and the United States. Under the Tariff bill passed by the last congress sugar imported into the United States from Jamaica was made subject to a duty. The authorities of Jamaica in order to retaliate propose to put a similar duty on pork and beef sent there from the United States. This is the subject in controversy. Mr. Eckford is closely connected with New Berne, his grandfather, Mr. Jos. Oliver and all of his family were native citizens of New Berne who many years ago moved to Tennessee.

Referring to our Minister to Spain, Mr. Hannis Taylor, and to Consul Eckford, the New Berne Journal says:

"Both these distinguished gentlemen are natives of New Berne and have numbers of relatives still living here. Mr. Taylor is a cousin of the Oliver and Attmore families and also of all the Stevensons, and Mr. Eckford is also a cousin to the Olivers and to Mr. Wm. Dunn, President of the East Carolina Fair."

The head of the Oliver family now in New Berne is Mr. William H. Oliver, father of Mrs. Ben Huske, of this city.

Rev. Tom Dixon lectured in Williams Hall Tuesday night to about seventy-five people. The rain came down in torrents and it was as dark as Egypt, but all that and more could not deter this little band, most of whom had heard this marvelously eloquent young North Carolinian before, and thought they knew what to expect. But their expectations were as nothing compared to their realizations. It was one of the grandest things that this writer has ever listened to and he has heard many of the most famous preachers and lecturers. The reverend gentleman held his audience for two hours and ten minutes with an eloquence that could only be inspired by the great thoughts that he uttered

Huske—Brainerd.

The announcement is made of the marriage of the Rev. Kirkland Huske to Miss Elsie Brainerd on Thursday, April 25th, at six o'clock, in Trinity Church, Portland, Connecticut. He is, as many of our readers know, the son of Rev. Dr. J. C. Huske of this city, and is a talented young divine of whom our people are proud.

Among our Exchanges

We are glad to note decided improvements in several of our excellent contemporaries, notably the Clinton Democrat, the Mt. Airy News, (which, by the way, has passed into the trained hands of Mr. Boylin, late of the Monroe Enquirer), and the Greenville Reflector. Success to you all, brethren.

People and their Movements.

Mr. F. O. Walton, of Morganton, spent Sunday in the city.

Mr. Walter McRae, of Wilmington, was in the city Sunday.

Mr. N. S. Blue, of Aberdeen, paid us a pleasant visit last week.

Mr. Joe E. Bunting, of Wilmington, spent Sunday in the city.

Mrs. Jane Sholar, of Chattanooga, Tenn., is visiting Mrs. C. J. Ahearn, her niece.

Miss Francis Dowling, of Camden, N. J., is visiting Mrs. C. W. Elliott on Green street.

Miss Isabelle Fairley, of Manchester, has been visiting Miss Eliza Williams on Gillespie street.

Mr. N. A. Sinclair is engaged at Elizabeth city arguing a motion before United States Judge Seymour.

Mr. Cecil G. Fennell, one of the young men of the insurance party at the Hotel LaFayette, is seriously ill.

All of her old friends, and they are many, were delighted to see Mrs. Jane Colton Pipkin once again in this her native town.

A Reminder.

Here is something which an Old Timer has handed us, and which will wake many a pleasant memory: It is a programme of the

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.
—COMMENCEMENT, JULY 7th, 1859.

PRAYER.

Chorus—Again, Again We Meet.
Salutatory Addresses—Miss Mary C. Marshall, Anson County.
Hope, its Pleasures and Final Results—Miss Anna L. Branch, Louisburg.
Music—Silver Shower: Miss Alice Lilly.
The Conquests of Time—Miss Lizzie P. Johnson, Fayetteville.
Music—Gondolied: Miss Marion J. Sandford.
Let There Be Light—Miss Ella A. Pearce, Fayetteville.
Music—Medley, (Duett): Misses O. Stedman, Adelia Fuller.
Never Despair—Miss Sarah Taylor, Fayetteville.
Music—All Alone: Miss Anna L. Branch.
The Nineteenth Century—Miss Mary McPherson. Fayetteville.
Music—Rose de Peronne: Miss Fannie Hinsdale.
The Beauty of the Useful, and the Use of the Beautiful—Miss Margaret J. McKenzie, Fayetteville.
Music—Au Bord de Lac: Miss Olivia Horne.
Home Influence—Miss Elvira J. Hurt, Nottoway Co., Va.
Music—Sweet Home, (Piano and Violin): Miss Celia Myrover, Prof. Hahr.
The Voices of Nature—Miss Mary Campbell, Fayetteville.
Music—The Murmuring Sea, Vocal Duett: Misses O. Stedman, J. Watts, E. Tillinghast, J. Evans, M. Banks, H. Kershaw, L. Cade.
The Fate of the Indian—Miss Emily Jessup, Fayetteville.
Music—The Indian Hunter: Misses Laura Sanders, Attie Whitted.
The Land of the Scots—Miss Lizzie McPherson, Cumberland.
Music—Barcarole: Miss M. L. Dobbin.
What Is Thy Mission—Miss Mary C. Marshall, Anson County.
Presentation of Bibles and Diplomas.
Valedictory Addresses—Miss Ella A. Pearce, Fayetteville.
Music—Valedictory Chorus.
BENEDICTION.

A Faithful Representative—A Good Citizen.

A correspondent writing to the Clinton Democrat says:

Hon. B. F. Grady, ex-Congressman from this district, recently moved from Wallace to his farm near here. He has not been "spoiled" by four years of Congressional life. He steps down gracefully from contact with the big likes of high life in Washington to fellowship with plow handles and other useful implements on the farm.

Last week he had a field to plow near his house, and he looked up a mule and did it himself.

There are very few Congressmen who have a disposition on arriving home from Washington to get between the handles of a boy Dixie and pull the bell ropes over a mule.

THE F. I. L. I.

Another Good Suggestion About the Celebration of the Unveiling of the Confederate Monument.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., April 3.

Correspondence Raleigh News and Observer.]

I rise to second Mr. Cowan's motion to have the "Stonewall Brigade Band" at the unveiling of the Confederate Monument, and offer an amendment thereto, which I know Mr. Cowan will heartily agree to.

It is that the company above referred to, which is the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, be also invited as special guard of honor. This ancient and honorable military organization is now become a part of the history of North Carolina.

Organized August the 23, 1793, chartered by special act of the General Assembly of 1819, and again by acts (2) of 1889 and 1891, it claims to be, and is the oldest military organization now existing in the United States, it never having failed in celebrating the anniversary of its organization, and on each succeeding August 23rd since 1793, electing its company officers. Under the act of 1819 the Captains were bretted Major, and the Lieutenants, Captains. Organized to take part in the troubles threatened with the French in the last century; its first captain was Adam, took part in the war with England in 1812, and with Mexico in 1846. Fought the battle of Bethel, and followed the varying fortunes of the Confederate banner till its surrender at Appomattox by command of General Lee.

It was special guard of honor and escort to Gov. Hawkins, and accompanied him to Fort Johnson, at the mouth of the Cape Fear, in the early part of the present century. Its age and honorable record was specially recognized at the Centennial of 1876 at Philadelphia, and there was assigned the part of honor as Co. "A." of the "American Centennial Legion."

They still wear the grey, and have one of the torn and tattered battle flags of the late war, as well as their own splendid banner.

It seems to me that the unveiling ceremonies of the Confederate monument will be sadly lacking in its chief feature, if this time honored and honorable old company does not occupy a place at the head of the military legion, that will grace the 20th day of May at Raleigh, an event which is looked forward to with so much interest by all our people, and especially the Confederate soldiers of our State.

THOMAS H. SUTTON.

More Light!

Correspondence of the Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., April 17th, 1895.

MR. EDITOR:—I wrote not as an attorney, but as an individual. There was no attempt at special pleading on my part. The questions were to the point and pointedly answered. I have no personal acquaintance with Mr. Bruton, the Mayor of Wilson, nor can I imagine how he could have any motive in suppressing the truth, as intimated by your *nameless* correspondent. The letter referred to in Mr. Bruton's answers and the schedule of rates on lights are herewith handed you for publication, if you think them pertinent, otherwise I leave them in your possession for the inspection of "Tax-Payer" or any one else who may desire to see them. So much for "Tax-Payer's" *imagination*, which is commensurate almost with his capacity for muddling what must be plain to him and those who are his inferiors in point of intelligence. Since his reflections upon the city of Fayetteville I am not surprised that "Tax-Payer" does not wish his name attached to the article in your last issue. I do not quote his language, because I do not wish to give any greater circulation to his comments on our good old town than they have already had. He says, in concluding his comments, "Ask any one if this proposition is doubtful. Why only a few days ago I heard a prominent physician, one of the best in the State, say that his receipts did not meet his expenses last year." From his previous remarks we might well have expected him to quote some laborer, who notwithstanding his efforts to get employment, had failed to do so and whose family was in a state of destitution and distress as a result of his failure. But he fails to find such a case, or at least to quote one. He quotes on the contrary *a physician*, thus proving what I have always contended was a fact that Fayetteville, besides being one of the very best towns of the State is at the same time one of the *healthiest*. Is "Tax-Payer" so averse to the best interest of Fayetteville that he can not tolerate with any degree of allowance the fact that the health of the town is so good, that even our few physicians are not growing opulent? I have no doubt that the people here pay their physicians as well as they do in most places, and either the above argument is fair in reply to "Tax-Payer" or he, in his haste to quote, failed to ascertain what that particular physician's expenses were last year. I say in reply to the reflections of "Tax-Payer" that I doubt every statement he has made against the town. I believe there are few better towns than Fayetteville, that it has been gradually improving, the times considered, for the past ten years, that while there is no great wealth its inhabitants are able to make an honest living by proper effort, that there is a good feeling between the employer and his employe, that the people of the town are knit together by ties of friendship which are remarkable, that the colored man here is the friend of the white man and vice versa and that all we need to make Fayetteville a truly model city is a little more concert of action on public matters and a little more progressiveness. If we are to become what we should we must put our own shoulders to the wheel. I have not seen any inclination on the part of any of our authorities to ignore Campbellton or Red Bone or any other section of the town. I believe that the present authorities are honest and capable, that they have the interests of every section of the town at heart, and I for one am willing to trust them on the important matter of lighting the town.

Every ward is fully represented in the town government, and from the opinions expressed by most of the aldermen I have no doubt that if lights are established they will be put at almost every street corner in Fayetteville. Campbellton and Red Bone will not be ignored, nor can the citizens of those sections of the town afford to obstruct the progress of the other sections.

Those people have shown a due amount of patriotism in the past, and I feel confident that they will do what they think best for the *entire* town. The Boards of Aldermen and of Audit and Finance are conservative business men, large property owners in some instances, and we can safely trust to their doing what is right. Last night with its darkness and rain furnished all of the argument, it seems to me, that any intelligent man should require to show the necessity of light for the town.

We have tried and can make no contract. The town, it seems, must furnish it own lights or remain in utter darkness.

I know of no reason why the town should pay off the entire debt. The bonds of the town are a good investment. Capital is seeking investment. If "Tax-payer' is a bond-holder he can easily dispose of his holdings. What town, that amounts to any thing, is there which does not owe a debt? Fayetteville has no floating debt and its bonded debt is now comparatively small. The present generation did not contract this debt, and it is not incumbent upon them to pay it all, especially when no one is asking that the payment be made, and when the welfare of the town requires that at least a portion of its funds be used in making the town *comfortable* and *presentable*. Other things being equal, no sane man will deny that light is a great comfort and protection.

Let every man vote to suit himself, but I will vote as I believe the best interests of Fayetteville require—for *Light*.

Respectfully,
H. McD. ROBINSON.

Lumber Bridge News.

Our Red Springs neighbors are glad to welcome home again the pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Rev. S. M. Rankin, who for the past three or four months has been at Union Seminary completing his course in Theology. Mr. and Mrs. Rankin have endeared themselves very much to the people of this county.

Monday's train brought from your city Rev. P. R. Law, Mrs. M. B. McDonald, Mrs. Ed. Currie, Misses Mary McArthur, Lula McLeod, Fodie McNeill, and several school boys, all of whom reported a pleasant visit.

After a two week's examination in the Lumber Bridge High School, the following pupils were placed on the roll of honor, having made an average of over 95: Miss Fodie C. Malloy, Mr. F. L. Blue, Mr. Edgar Hall, Misses Nelia Shaw, Lida Law and Trena Malloy.

The Approaching Council of the Diocese of East Carolina.

To the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of North Carolina:

The fiftieth anniversary of the elevation to the priesthood of our beloved bishop, Alfred Augustine Watson, D. D., in St. John's Church, Fayetteville, N. C., will be celebrated in said church during the next session of the Annual Council, on Sunday, May 26. You are most cordially invited to be present. The clergy will please bring vestments and notify Brother Isaac W. Hughes, Fayetteville, of their intention to attend.

J. C. HUSKE, D. D.,
JAS. CARMICHAL, D. D.,
A. J. DEROSSETTE,
WILSON G. LAMB,
Committee of Arrangements.

Nuggets of Gold from the Atlanta Constitution —With a Silver Application.

The way for the democrats to get together is to hold conventions on the Illinois plan, and weed the goldbugs out.

The same party cannot hold the goldbugs and the free coinage men. They won't mix.

No tory element is needed in the democratic party. That element will disappear when the goldbugs are weeded out.

Some of the more conscientious goldbugs do not hesitate to say that they are ready to get out of the democratic party.

The Egypt Coal Mines Start Up.

A Raleigh telegram to the Wilmington Messenger says: Yesterday the bituminous coal mines at Egypt started up on full time and, with a fine equipment throughout of new machinery. Fifty men are employed and the output is 150 tons daily. In sixty days the force will be doubled. The new machinery is all working well. George W. Locey, an experienced coal miner of Illinois, has just been made general manager.

Cured of Eczema.]

Julia E. Johnson, Stafford's P. O., South Carolina, writes: "I had suffered for thirteen years with Eczema, and was at times confined to my bed. The itching was terrible. My son-in-law got me one-half dozen bottles of Blood Balm, which entirely cured me, and I ask you to publish this for the benefit of others suffering in like manner." See advertisement. —*Adv.*

A CLEAR HEAD; good digestion; sound sleep; a fine appetite and a ripe old age, are some of the results of the use of Tutt's Liver Pills. A single dose will convince you of their wonderful effects and virtue.

A Known Fact.

An absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, malaria, sour stomach, dizziness, constipation bilious fever, piles, torpid liver and all kindred diseases.

Tutt's Liver Pills

Rheumatism Must Go.
FAMOUS PRESCRIPTION
100,384
Will Banish it from the Earth!
Over 30 Years Unequalled Success.
Incurables get cured and are puzzled how it all came about.

The Famous Publisher, D. S. Appleton, says: *Famous Prescription* 100,384 has cured me of rheumatism entirely. I used three and a half bottles and have not had a symptom since.

Pleasant to take.
75 Cents per Bottle.
KING BROTHERS,
DRUGGISTS.

WANTED.
A Permanent Tenant
FOR MY NEW HOUSE ON ROWAN ST.
4-18-95 tf G. H. HALL.

A. B. WILLIAMS,
COTTON :-: BUYER,
HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

For Rent!

STORE NEXT to A GARRASON'S.
—ALSO—
Large Brick Warehouse
IN REAR.
Apply to
J. R. WILLIAMS.
4-18-95 2t

To Truck Planters.

I will be glad to supply you with packages for VEGETABLES, &c., at the lowest prices. I have them on hand in any quantities desired at my warehouse near A. C. L. depot Fayetteville, N. C.
J. F. GILMORE.
Blanchard, N. C.

Further information furnished by Mr. Jno. A. Steel, Fayetteville, N. C 4-4-95 1m



MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

There used to be a time when it was cheaper for a woman to make her own underwear than to buy ready made, but those days have gone. Underwear is now made by labor-saving methods and in such vast quantities that the finished product can be sold for about the material cost by the yard.

We have just received our big bargains in LADIES' DRAWERS, CHEMISE, UNDERSKIRTS, NIGHT GOWNS, CORSETS, COVERS, and are closing the entire line at 50c. on the dollar. This is the greatest bargain we have ever offered in this line.

We have all sizes, and a lady in charge of this department.

It saves lots of hard work to buy underwear ready made.

Ladies' Shirt Waist at 75c. on the dollar.

Big line of Ladies' Shirt Waist all styles and sizes, prices ranging from 48c., 73c. and 98c. This is one of the big bargains in Shirt Waist.

FRANK THORNTON,
7, 9, 12, AND 14 HAY STREET.

MEN CANNOT
Appreciate ∴ Bargains.

NOT MORE THAN 500 TOOK ADVANTAGE OF THE WONDERFUL VALUES OFFERED IN
Negligee Shirts and Shoes.

The attention of our lady patrons is respectfully called to the following

BARGAINS:

A beautiful line of Crepons, former price 12½ and 15 cts., will sell for only 10 cts.

75 cts. all-wool Henrietta in Black and Colors 50 cts.

50 cts. grade for 35.

30 cts. grade for 18.

A LOVELY LINE OF
Colored Dress Goods,
IMITATING THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN SILK AND WOOL FABRICS.

These goods are well worth 15 cts., will sell for 8½ cts.

EVERY LADY HAS A WEAKNESS FOR TOWELS. NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO INDULGE AS A CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF THE FOLLOWING PRICES WILL CONVINCE YOU:

12½ cts. Towels at	9
15 " " "	10
20 " " "	14
25 " " "	16⅔
35 " " "	22

Bargains in Ladies' Vests.

$1.00 All Silk Vest for	62½
75c. Half Silk Vest for	50
62½c. Lisle Thread	37
35c. " "	25
12½c. Vest for	6½

Hosiery for Ladies, Children and Men.

In this line the stock is full and complete; too varied to quote prices, but they will be sold wonderfully cheap.

Hamburg Edgings—a job lot sold at exactly half the former price.

Also great bargains in Laces.

Do you ever use Glycerole? This is the only shoe polish that will not damage the shoe, as there is no acid or other used in the manufacture—only *blacking* and *oil*. We will sell this polish for only 15 cts.; former price 25 cts.

Dotted Swiss—a beautiful line of Colored Ground Dotted Swiss—sold last season for 25 and 30 cts., will close out at 15 cts.

All goods sold for much less than their value.

E. J. LILLY, Assignee
OF ROSE & LEAK.

JUST RECEIVED!

A NEW LOT OF TENNEY'S AND ROYSTER'S
Bon Bons and Chocolates,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
FRESH ASPARAGUS.
NEW CRACKERS AND CHOICE HAMS, BREAKFAST BACON AND DRY BEEF.
NEW BUTTER AND CREAM CHEESE.
FINE ASSORTMENT CANNED GOODS.
MEATS, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
SPECIALLY GOOD TEA 50c. PER LB. AND GIVE 3 LBS. GR. SUGAR.
A. S. HUSKE, Agt.

Valuable Land for Sale on Haymount.

If not sold sooner at private sale, I will offer at public sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Saturday, the 20th of April, that Valuable Tract of Land, known as the Alfred Leonard place, containing 7 acres, with a good House on it, joining the home place of Mr John D. Williams. Also another tract of unimproved Land containing 24 acres, on the old Fayetteville & Western Plankroad, about 5 miles from town, likewise belonging to the Leonard estate.
Terms: Cash
Time: 12 o'clock, 20th April inst
Place: Market House.
R. P. BUXTON,
Agent of Owners.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 11, 1895—ts

The Cure--The Preventive
—FOR—
LA GRIPPE! LA GRIPPE!
"DR. FRANKLIN'S BLOOD PURIFIER."

I was suffering from the terrible after effects of the grippe. A friend sent me a bottle of Dr. Franklin's Blood Purifier as a cure. This bottle gave me so much relief I got another bottle, and after taking the two I was entirely restored to health.
J. M. STRATTON, Boscobel, Va.

Dr. Franklin's Blood Purifier for sale by all druggists at 25 cents per bottle. Manufactured by
Franklin Drug Company,
RICHMOND, VA.
FOR SALE BY
B. E. SEDBERRY & SON,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Our Spring Stock
—OF—
FINE - CLOTHING
FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN
IS NOW COMPLETE.
We Cordially Invite you to Examine our Line,
LEARN THE PRICES,
—AND THE QUESTION WILL ARISE IN YOUR MIND,—
How Can Such Fine Goods be Sold for So Little Money.

Don't Fail to See Our Splendid Assortment and to Take Advantage of the Inducements Offered.

H. R. NOVITZKY,
The Fayetteville Clothier.

P. S. DON'T FORGET THAT WE ARE THE SOLE AGENTS FOR THE HIGH ART CUSTOM TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW YORK, AND GUARANTEE A FIT IN EVERY INSTANCE.



The GENDRON CHILDRENS CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE BY
S. SHEETZ & SONS,
FURNITURE DEALERS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

= At Prices Lower than Ever. =

NIMOCKS & COOK,
INSURANCE.

SPECIAL GRAND OFFER
—IN—
WALL PAPER.
$1.00 to $6.00 Per Room, including Borders.

We have made special arrangements with a great Wall Paper Manufacturer of New York, whereby we are able to offer the trade the greatest opportunity to buy high grade wall papers at about the cost of production. Samples and circular showing how many pieces of paper a room requires and how to hang paper, sent free on application. See these prices: 8c. per roll; Golds, 12c. per roll; Embossed Golds, 28c., formerly $1.50. Latest styles used by the elite of New York. As this offer only holds good for a limited time, you should make your selections and purchase goods at once. Orders sent C. O. D. Address all communications to

S. SHEETZ & SONS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

FOR SALE.

A Valuable Brick Building on Hay street, known as the
"MUTUAL INSURANCE BUILDING,"
in front of the Methodist Church.
57 Acres of well-wooded Land,
running from North Street to the River, and adjoining Capt. J. K. Kyle's place.
THAT WELL-KNOWN BRICK STORE,
"KYLE'S CORNER."
1 AND 3 HAY STREET.
The best business stand in the town.
D. KYLE GIBBONEY,
Executor James Kyle, deceased.
4-4-95 4t

Thoroughbred Fancy Poultry!

S. S. BROWN LEGHORNS—the egg machine.
GIANT BLACK JAVAS—the largest clean legged chicken that grows.
BEAUTIFUL WHITE WYANDOTTES.
Eggs for hatching, ready for delivery, $1 00 per 15. Fair hatch guaranteed.
There are no finer birds in the South than mine. Circular free.
J. D. BARDIN,
3-21-95 8t Wilson, N. C.

Bank of Fayetteville.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking house in Fayetteville, on Wednesday, 8th May, 1895, for the purpose of passing on the proposed amendment to the charter authorized by a recent Act of the Legislature in reference to the increase or reduction of its Capital Stock.

A full attendance in person or by proxy is desired.

H. W. LILLY, President.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 4, 1895—tm

MIKE FOLB
HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE NORTHERN MARKETS, AND HAS SECURED THE GREAT BANKRUPT SALE OF GOLDMAN & SON, ONE OF THE
LARGEST AND LEADING Clothiers and Furnishers
OF BALTIMORE.
THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM EXPLAINS ITSELF:

"BALTIMORE, MD., March 25th, 1895.
To MIKE FOLB:
Goldman & Son have accepted your offer on Furnishing Goods, Hats, Clothing, Shoes, &c., amounting to twelve thousand dollars. Will ship at once.
MOSES STERN."

THIS TREMENDOUS STOCK WILL BE OPENED AND READY FOR MARKET BY
NEXT SATURDAY, THE 30th OF MARCH,
and will be slaughtered almost at your own prices.

Such an opportunity has never been offered the citizens of this community before. Come early and secure the bargains.

MIKE FOLB,
Successor to J. A. Burns & Co.
3-28-95

BEFORE I could get relief from a most horrible blood disease, I had spent hundreds of dollars TRYING various remedies and physicians, none of which did me any good. My finger nails came off, and my hair came out, leaving me perfectly bald. I then went to

HOT SPRINGS

Hoping to be cured by this celebrated treatment, but very soon became disgusted, and decided to TRY

S.S.S.

The effect was truly wonderful. I commenced to recover after taking the first bottle, and by the time I had taken twelve bottles I was entirely cured—cured by S. S. S. when the world-renowned Hot Springs had failed.

WM. S. LOOMIS, Shreveport, La.

Our Book on the Disease and its Treatment mailed free to any address.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

MARBLE AND GRANITE

Monuments AND Headstones.

The public is cordially invited to visit my yard, where they will always find a choice collection of

Monuments

—AND—

Headstones

to select from. My workmanship stands

SECOND TO NONE

in the South, and my prices are as low as can be obtained for strictly first-class work. A large lot of DESIGNS to select from.

Very respectfully,

E. L. REMSBURG,

Prop. Fayetteville Marble and Granite Works.

LOW TARIFF PRICES

—ON—

FURNITURE.

Call and examine my Stock.

Suits from $8.00 UP.

Bedsteads, Bureaus,
Washstands, Chairs,
Tables, Lounges,
Hall Racks, Safes,
Bed Springs,

—AND—

HOME-MADE MATRESSES

A SPECIALTY.

Very respectfully,

J. H. ROBINSON, JR.

—FOR THE HEALING OF THE NATIONS—

Botanic Blood Balm

THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY FOR

All Skin and Blood Diseases

It purifies, builds up and enriches the blood, and never fails to cure the most inveterate BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, if directions are followed. Thousands of grateful people sound its praises and attest its virtues.

WRITE for Book of Wonderful Cures, sent free on application.

If not kept by your local druggist, send $1.00 for large bottle, or $5.00 for six bottles, and medicine will be sent, freight paid, by

BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

For sale by

B. E. SEDBERRY & SON,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Mexican Mustang Liniment

for

Burns,
Caked & Inflamed Udders.
Piles,
Rheumatic Pains,
Bruises and Strains.
Running Sores,
Inflammations,
Stiff joints,
Harness & Saddle Sores,
Sciatica,
Lumbago,
Scalds,
Blisters,
Insect Bites,
All Cattle Ailments,
All Horse Ailments,
All Sheep Ailments,

Penetrates Muscle, Membrane and Tissue Quickly to the Very Seat of Pain and Ousts it in a Jiffy. Rub in Vigorously.

Mustang Liniment conquers Pain, Makes Man or Beast well again.

Vitality of the Historical Lie.

Baltimore Sun.

Truth crushed to earth may rise again, but a lie, though crushed to earth every evening, rises each succeeding day bright and early, with its constitution unimpaired and just as ready for business as ever. Even a plain, ordinary every day lie has more unblushing audacity than a "bronze statue," but for indistructible vitality and sublime assurance the historical lie is the most magnificent of all the family of falsehood. It is for this reason that some of the New England school histories still teach as sacred truths Whittier's poetical lie about Barbara Fritchie and the absurd story that Jefferson Davis was arrayed in female attire when he was captured after the collapse of the Confederacy. Whittier made an effort to catch and crush his lie, but he was not nimble enough, and it is still circling around in the poetical livery in which he dressed it, accepted by thousands of people as a historical occurrence. In Chattanooga, Tenn., Tuesday, Gen. Henry Harnden, who captured Mr. Davis jumped on the lie about Mr. Davis and the hoopskirts and made an honest and vigorous effort to trample it to death. "It is not true," said he, "that President Davis was in woman's attire when captured. It was a cold morning, about daybreak, when I arrested him, and he had a woman's shawl over his shoulders. The story about hoopskirts is totally false. When I reached the Davis camp the first man I spoke to was the Texas gentleman, now Senator Reagan, who told me that he was the postmaster-general of the Confederate States. President Davis was sitting near by on a log, with a shawl, I presume his wife's, over his shoulders, as it was a cool morning."

General Harnden added: "In Grand Army posts when I attempt to explain it I am sometimes hissed. If the writer of history gets it corrected for future generations I shall feel better."

It is not likely that even the shawl that Mr. Davis wore was his wife's, as General Harnden supposes. Shawls were very generally worn in the South at the time by gentlemen as more convenient than overcoats, and it is possible that the fashion still prevails in some of the Southern States. It was a fashion not uncommon even in some sections of the North before the war. Mr. Davis, therefore, probably wore his own shawl when he was captured. But what is the use of trying to kill a lie? General Harndin, though a cavalry officer and a fast rider, says he has been vainly pursuing this falsehood for years, and although he has pounced upon it for a moment, it is safe to wager that it will jump up again in a short time, escape from his clutches and circulate as gospel truth. Great and indestructible is the historical lie!

Mote and Beam

Correspondence of the Wilmington Messenger.]

In your issue of the 27th ult., alluding to a quotation from the Boston Journal, you say: "We shall soon turn on the light as to negro slavery, etc., in Massachutts in the long ago."

Permit me to contribute the following as probably appropriate to your budget. It is an advertisement published in the New England Chronicle, Boston, April 25, 1776. A copy of the paper is on file in the State Department, Washington, Bureau of Rolls and Library:

TO BE SOLD.

A likely, healthy *negro woman*, with a likely male child, 10 months old.

Inquire of the Printer.

In the Hartford, Conn., Courant of June 22, 1779, is an elaborate advertisement of kindred nature, and the instances could be multiplied indefinitely, and to a much later date. Perhaps the injunction as to the "mote and the beam" might apply in this connection.

There is recorded in the clerk's office of Carteret county the papers in a transaction between John Shackelford, of Beaufort, and his commission merchant in Boston, setting forth in full the details of a purchase of slaves, in self righteous Boston, by the "attentive" merchant, and their shipment to Beaufort for account of the said Shackelford. These papers were published some time ago in the Boston Globe.

GRAHAM DAVES.

Newbern, N. C.

A Chance for Genius.

Atlanta Journal.

Mr. Morton, secretary of agriculture, makes a suggestion which should stimulate inventive genius. He says one of the great needs of the country is an agricultural implement which will take the place of the plow and do better work. It ought to be something that will break up the land and turn it over as a man does with a spade. Secretary Morton thinks such an implement could be made. It might be constructed in the form of a rotary spader, or an implement consisting of a number of revolving knives which, in passing over the land, would chop up the soil and subsoil for two feet so as to render the percolation of the raintall easy and perfect to the depth to which the ground has been stirred.

The advantages of such a machine would, of course, be great. The ordinary plow, by its downward draft, presses the bottom of a furrow into a sort of trough and thus the water is drained off instead of being held for the coming crop.

Secretary Morton has given this subject much study and is convinced that such a machine as he recommends can be worked successfully. The man who would invent it would confer a great benefit upon the world and would earn a fortune for himself.

Well Said.

Charlotte Observer.

A correspondent of the New York Sun, who has been visiting in the South, writes very entertainly and accurately of the people of these States, doing them justice in many particulars in which it has been denied them; and this is one of his reflections: "It is remarkable that Populism, with its doctrines of dependence on a paternal government, should have gained any foothold among this proud and self-reliant population, now the most peculiarly American in the whole Union."

It is not, however, so remarkable as it appears at first blush. Populism is the legitimate off-spring of Republicanism The agricultural class, seeing the fostering care exercised over the manufacturing class by the Republican party, has reached —or a large part of it has—the conclusion that if it is right for the government to "protect" one part of its citizens at the expense of the others it is right for it to protect another; and appreciating the fact that the farmers are a more important class than any other, many of them have put in for what they regard as their equal rights under a government come to be paternal in its character. This is the state of the case as we see it.

Harpers' Publications.

Harper & Brothers publish on the 11th of April the following books: The American Congress, by Joseph West Moore, Literary Landmarks of Jerusalem, by Laurence Hutton; Among the Northern Hills, by William C. Prime; The Life of Samuel J. Tilden, by Hon. John Bigelow; Mr. Bonaparte of Corsica, by John Kendrick Bangs; A Daughter of the Soil, by M. E. Francis, and The Helpful Science, by St. George Mivart.

DUKE CIGARETTES



MADE FROM

High Grade Tobacco

AND

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Administration Notice.

The undersigned having qualified as Administrator of Church Bernard, col., late of Cumberland County, N. C., notifies all persons having claims against his estate to present them to me on or before the 11th of April, 1896, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

All persons indebted to his estate will please make immediate payment.

T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Ad. of Church Bernard.

Fayetteville, N. C., 11th April, 1895—6t

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having been duly qualified as administrator of G. W. Bowen, deceased, late of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, N. C., gives notice that all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased will be required to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 11th day of April, 1896, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the said estate will please make immediate settlement.

CHARLES W. BIDGOOD,
Administrator.

April 11, 1895 6t.

NORTH CAROLINA, } In the
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. } Superior Court.

Kate S. Pearce
vs. } Notice.
John G. Pearse.

The defendant above-named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Cumberland County by said plaintiff against said defendant to obtain a divorce from the bonds of matrimony existing between them. The said defendant will further take notice that he is required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of said county, to be held on the 9th Monday after the first Monday in March, 1895, at the Court House of said county in Fayetteville, N. C., and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This 27th day of March, 1895.

3-28-95 6w CYRUS MURPHY, C. S. C.

NOTICE.

In accordance with Section 8 of a bill entitled "An Act to Authorize the City of Fayetteville to Establish and operate a System of Electric Lights and Motive Power," ratified by the General Assembly of North Carolina March 9th, 1895, which Act is published in full in this paper, notice is hereby given that the Election provided for in said Act for the purpose of approving or disapproving said Act by a popular vote, will be held at the Market House in the City of Fayetteville on the first Monday in May, 1895, to-wit: May 6th, 1895. C. P. Overby, Esq., has been duly selected Registrar of Voters, and Benj. R. Hinske and Edward Evans have been appointed the judges of election.

W. S. COOK,
Mayor of the City of Fayetteville.

March 21, 1895 te

NORTH CAROLINA, } In the
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. } Superior Court

Owen Priest
vs.
W. P. Boggs, Bella Boggs

NOTICE OF LIS PENDENS.

Notice is hereby given that an action entiitled as above has been brought by the plaintiff against the defendant to enforce the performance of a certain contract wherein the defendant promised and agreed to execute to the plaintiff a deed of mortgage on certain lands described in the complaint herein and for other relief, which said action is now pending in the Superior Court of Cumberland County.

This 11th day of March, 1895.

W. H. McNEILL,
Att'y for Plaintiff.

3-17-95

Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill,

Railroad Street,

Manufacturers of Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.

Pays highest market price for cotton-seed.

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.



Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.



The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York Wilmington, N. C.

—AND—

Georgetown, S. C., Lines.

FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK,

Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts.,

At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON

ONEIDA.....Saturday, April 13
CROATAN.....Saturday, April 20

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

CROATAN.....Saturday, April 13
ONEIDA.....Saturday, April 20

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

CROATAN.....Tuesday, April 9
ONEIDA.....Tuesday, April 16

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES
Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

A Cotton Fertilizer.

Purchase only such fertilizers for cotton which contain at least 3 to 4% actual potash.

For Corn, Fertilizers should contain 6% Potash.

Poor results are due entirely to deficiency of Potash.

We will gladly send you our pamphlets on the Use of Potash. They are sent free. It will cost you nothing to read them, and they will save you dollars.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau Street, New York.

Hartford Bicycles

$80
$60



Elegant in Design

Superior in Workmanship

Strong and Easy Running

Hartfords are the sort of bicycle most makers charge $100 for.

Columbias are far superior to so-called "specials," for which $125 or even $150 is asked.

It is well to be posted upon the bicycle price situation.

The great Columbia plant is working for the rider's benefit, as usual.



Columbias-$100

POPE MFG. CO.

General Offices and Factories,
HARTFORD, Conn.

BRANCH STORES:
Boston, Chicago, San Francisco,
New York, Buffalo, Providence.

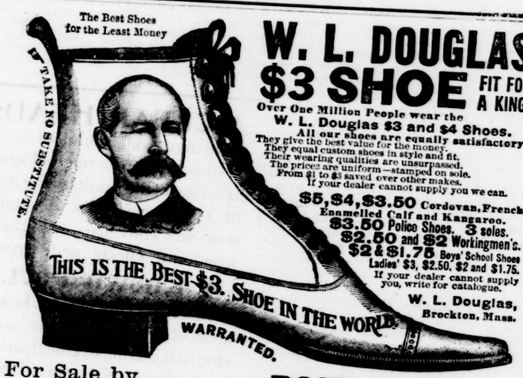
The Columbia Catalogue, a work of highest art, telling of and picturing clearly all the new Columbias and Hartfords, is free from any Columbia Agent, or is mailed for two 2-cent stamps.

B. E. SEDBERRY & SON.

Agent for Columbia and Hartford Bicycles,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

The Best Shoes for the Least Money



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FIT FOR A KING.

Over One Million People wear the W. L. Douglas $3 and $4 Shoes.

All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform—stamped on sole. From $1 to $3 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

$5, $4, $3.50 Cordovan, French Enamelled Calf and Kangaroo.
$3.50 Police Shoes. 3 soles.
$2.50 and $2 Workingmen's.
$2 & $1.75 Boys' School Shoes
Ladies' $3, $2.50, $2 and $1.75.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write for catalogue.

W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

For Sale by **ROSE & LEAK,**

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

—AND DEALERS IN—

Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and all kinds of Agricultural Implements and Castings and Steel Shapes for the same.

IF YOU WANT ANY LEATHER GOODS SUCH AS

Buggy Harness, Wagon Harness, Plow Gear, Bridles and Collars,

do not fail to examine our stock—we have the very best goods at panic prices. We can furnish you with any part of Harness at half the price that it will cost you to have it made.

—IT IS JUST AS WE TOLD YOU TWO YEARS AGO IT WOULD BE—

"ALBEMARLE" FLOUR

has a great deal the largest sale of any Patent Flour sold in Fayetteville, quality and price combined will tell.

FERTILIZERS.

We have in stock quite a number of the oldest and most reliable Brands and several new Brands which we offer at popular prices. We offer special inducements to car load buyers.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.



SHEPPARD'S EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES

MADE FROM PURE PIG IRON

Not one pound of Scrap Iron is ever used in these goods.

DURABLE, CONVENIENT and ECONOMICAL

All Modern Improvements to Lighten Housekeeping Cares.

Twenty different sizes and kinds.

Every Stove Warranted Against Defects.

Prices not much higher at this time than on commoner kinds of Stoves.

Call on or address

McMILLAN BROS., Fayetteville, N. C.



CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLY RAIL'Y

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect Feb. 17th, 1895.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily
Leave Wilmington,	7:25 a. m
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:35 "
Leave Fayetteville,	10:55 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	10:58 "
Leave Sanford,	12:18 p. m.
Leave Climax,	2:20 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:50 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 "
Leave Stokesdale,	3:55 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:25 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:33 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:01 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:45 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	11:06 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:35 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:13 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	12:58 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:04 "
Leave Climax,	1:32 "
Leave Sanford,	3:17 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:28 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:33 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	5:00 a. m
Leave Maxton,	8:07 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:46 "
Leave Hope Mills,	9:41 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:05 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	
Leave Hope Mills,	4:38 p. m.
Leave Red Springs,	4:59 "
Arrive Maxton,	5:40 "
Leave Maxton,	6:12 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	6:20 "
	7:25 "

ORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:50 a. m
Leave Climax,	8:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:35 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:55 "
Arrive Madison	11:55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:25 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:27 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:38 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:05 "
Leave Climax,	4:00 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:40 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Trains No. 2 and 4 connect at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East. Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, North and South bound, and at Greesboro with the Richmond & Danville R. R., North and South bound, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R for Winston Salem. Train No. 16 connects at Madison with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Roanoke and all points North and West

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Roanoke and all points North and West, and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville R. R., North and South Bound, and at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line for all points North and South, and at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for Charleston, Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Train No. 3 connects at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895	No. 23 Daily.	No. 35. Daily.	No. 41. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 53	9 27	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 57	10 20	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 20	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	1 05	10 20	6 00
Leave Wilson...	2 03	11 03	.....
Leave Selma....	2 53	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	4 30	12 53	.....
Arrive Florence.	7 15	3 00	.....

	No. 47 Daily.
	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 08
Leave Goldboro.	2 55
Leave Magnolia.	4 02
Ar. Wilmington.	5 30
	P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895.	No. 78. Daily.	No. 32. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	
Leave Florence	8 15	7 15	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	10 55	9 19	.....
Leave Selma....	12 32	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson..	1 20	11 15	.....
Leave Tarboro..	2 48	.....	.....
	P. M.		

	No. 48 Daily.
	A. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 20
Leave Magnolia	10 56
Leave Goldsboro	12 05
Arrive Wilson..	1 00

	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.
	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 30	11 20
Ar Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02
Arrive Tarboro.	2 48	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02
Arrive Weldon..	3 48	12 54
	P. M.	A. M.

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:48 P. M., Halifax 4:05 P. M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P. M. Greenville 6:37 P. M., Kinston 7:35 P. M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A. M., Greenville 8:22 A. M. Arriving Halifax at 10:55 A. M. Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50 A M; returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 P M, Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:00 P M, 5:25 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 6:00 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:35 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:40 P M; arrive Dunbar 7:50 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:50 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

J. R KENLEY, General Manager.
JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

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WELL BUCKETS AND CHAINS,
RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTINGS, PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS,

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AND ALL SHELF HARDWARE USUALLY FOUND IN A FIRST-CLASS

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Guns, Rifles and Pistols a Specialty.

MY SHOPS ARE ALWAYS OPEN FOR REPAIRING

Guns, Pistols, Locks, &c., &c.

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The Leading Hotel in the Metropolis of the Cape Fear Section.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

To meet the requirements of the traveling public, rates at this Hotel are reduced to $2.00 per day and upwards.

"THE ORTON" is furnished with every modern appliance for the comfort and convenience of its guests, including Otis Elevator, Electric Lights, Steam Heating, &c.

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Why can W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS make it pay to examine their

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To be convinced call in at their

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AT REASONABLE CHARGES,

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R. P. BUXTON, Vice Prest.,
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Fayetteville, N. C.

Adm inistrator's Notice.

The undersigned having been duly qualified in the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C., as Administrator of the Estate of B. B. Matthews, hereby gives notice for all persons having claims against said Estate to present them on or before March 13th, 1896, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JAS. T. L. MATTHEWS,
Adm'r of B. B. Matthews.

March 13, 1895—6t

H. H. H.

We are Receiving New Goods.

BOY CLIPPER PLOWS.
BOY DIXIE PLOWS.
STONEWALL PLOWS.
VARIOUS KINDS OF CASTING.

We keep the very best grade of Castings. A fresh car load LIME just received.

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FULL DESCRIPTION OF SAME,

that I may list them.

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No cash required until lands are sold or parties located. Address

NEWTON H. SMITH,
MANAGER,
Fayetteville, N. C.

2-14-95

NOTICE.

Having qualified as Executors to the Last Will and Testament of Catharine Kelly, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said Estate to present them duly authenticated on or before April 1st, 1897, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said Estate will please make immediate payment.

J. H. SMITH,
ANNIE M. BAKER,
Executors.

4-4-95 6t

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